THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 147. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

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Any garment or article bought for Christmas may be exchanged at any time if the party is not fitted or suited.

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FIRST EDITION

"Let Us Have Peace."

The San Domingo Firebrand.

The "Piece of Secret History."

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

The Open Rupture Between the President and Senator Sumner.

The following is the article in full from the Washington *Patriot*, which produced so warm a discussion in the Senate yesterday:—

The administration sustained another defeat yesterday in the Senate on the San Domingo question, for the President and his annexation friends have failed in their purpose of having Senator Morton's resolution disposed of before the holidays. Even though it should pass the Senate early to day, it cannot possibly get through the House, as legislative business will close at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at which time the death of the late Representative Smyth, of Iowa, will be announced, and the House has already ordered that to-morrow's session shall be devoted to debate only, no business to be transacted. These continued defeats of the administration are having a bad effect upon the Presidential disposition and temper, and are daily widening the breach between the President and Senator Sumner, who is looked upon as the head and front of the offending.

San Domingo has become a perfect fire-brand in the Republican party, and threatens a disruption of many fast political friendships, for while the President has his adherents, so has Senator Sumner, and the latter are as faithful as the former.

EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT A RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND MR. SUMNER.

Within the last ten days an attempt has been made by mutual friends of the President and Mr. Sumner to bring about a reconciliation, or, at least, a better understanding, and, after consultation, the President was approached on this subject by a distinguished New England Senator.

REFUSES TO BE RECONCILED.

The President manifested a good deal of feeling, and utterly refused to be persuaded that the differences could be reconciled, or even to give his consent to any movement having in view a reconciliation. The good of the party, etc., was earnestly urged, but in vain.

GRANT VERY BITTER.

The President, in response to all suggestions of "let us have peace," replied emphatically that Mr. Sumner had attacked him in executive sessions of the Senate; that he had spoken bitterly of him publicly in street cars and other public conveyances; and that he had grossly abused him in Boston and during his recent journey West.

HE SHOWS FIGHT.

The President added that, on some of these occasions, Mr. Sumner had attributed dishonest motives to him, and if he were not President of the United States he should hold Mr. Sumner personally responsible for his language, and demand satisfaction of him.

THE PEACE-MAKERS SCARED.

This somewhat startling talk from the man whom the Republicans have almost worshipped as the conqueror of the Rebellion put the peace makers to flight, for it was plain that the olive branch would not be accepted, no matter by whom tendered.

CHAMPIONS FOR THE THE PRESIDENT.

The staff officers about the President share his feelings in this matter, and one of them (General Babcock) is reported to have gone so far as to declare that if he were not officially connected with the Executive he would subject Senator Sumner to personal violence. This whole matter creates a great deal of talk among those who have been aware of its extent and nature.

HOW COLONEL FORNEY WAS CONNECTED.

The connection of Colonel J. W. Forney with this difference between the administration and Mr. Sumner has, it is reported, been this:—Mr. Forney was given to understand by a staff officer of the President that he was expected to attack Sumner on his course on the San Domingo question and his attitude toward the President. This Mr. Forney positively refused to do, on the ground that Mr. Sumner had always been one of his warm personal friends, and this decision withdrew the Presidential favor from Colonel Forney, and, it is even said, closed the doors of the White House against him.

It was the President also who set in motion the effort to displace Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of Foreign Affairs, or to so reconstruct the committee as to neutralize Mr. Sumner's influence. Republicans are naturally inquiring "where is this fight to end?" while others want to know why Grant and Sumner, and San Domingo between them, can't "Let us have Peace."

THAT "SECRET HISTORY."

How We Escaped War with Spain.

Mr. L. L. Crounse writes as follows to the New York *Evening Post*:—

In Saturday's issue you were kind enough to make certain "corrections" in the article from *Scribner's Monthly*, relating to "a piece of secret history." Permit me now to correct the "correction."

In the first place, the facts in the case are really much stronger than stated in *Scribner*, and as to not writing in the "light of the official records," I beg to say that I had the official records before me, except the belligerent letters which passed between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister, on the last demand, and which, when Spain had yielded, were withdrawn at the latter's request.

The main points in your correction is that the President never contemplated such a thing as a resort to the policy of reprisals. In this you are utterly mistaken. The President, to my personal knowledge, did give serious thought to such a policy in an emergency, and the question was discussed by members of the Cabinet. There was no conclusion upon it, however, and the only "correct" point in the "correction" is the statement that in the course pursued there was no division in the Cabinet. "The course pursued" was a resolution that Mr. Fish should make one more vigorous diplomatic demonstration on the Spanish authorities, and he foreshadowed the tendencies of the President's mind with so much effect that a result was peacefully secured. The fact that reprisals were under consideration did come to the notice of the Spanish Minister, whether officially or unofficially I cannot say, and it matters not for the general accuracy of my statement.

It is also an incontestable fact that in considering this question of reprisals the President did have his eye upon the Spanish war vessels in dock in New York harbor, and their presence there was discussed as affording the requisite opportunity for such a policy if the emergency should justify.

Mr. Fish, of course, in the negotiations of which I write, could not have sent any letter to the Spanish Minister, in which he simply demanded that the matter must be settled before the meeting of Congress, as you say; for Congress was in session all the time these negotiations were being carried on, from the 21st of January, when the vessel was seized, to the 16th of June, when the question of indemnity was agreed to be arbitrated. The case would have got into Congress, nevertheless, but for the desire of the owners to leave the Government an unembarrassed opportunity to act promptly of its own motion and in its own discretion.

To Mr. Fish belongs the credit of having rendered unnecessary any resort to forcible measures; but he only succeeded by exhausting all the resources of diplomacy. A skilful threat of war which accomplishes its objects without war is certainly one of the resources of diplomacy.

There may be minor inaccuracies of statement in the article in *Scribner* concerning things which are not matters of record, but the leading facts are truthfully given. I agree with you that "the policy of the administration is peaceful." But it is not "peaceful" at the price of insult and humiliation. An apology from Spain for the insult which she offered to our flag on this occasion has not yet been rendered.

Nilsson in Chicago.

As instances of how holders of good seats are selling them to others who are unprovided, take a few quotations of actual sales yesterday at the Sherman House, where a sort of Nilsson Exchange seems to have been organized:—One fastidious gentleman has paid $150 for a four-seat balcony box, and would have paid more if it had been asked. Other balcony boxes have been transferred at high figures, and before this evening a few will have paid from $100 to $200 for the privilege of being present on the opening night. Single seats on the front row of the dress circle sold at $15 each. Front seats in the balcony circle went for $10 each. Seats in the third and fourth rows of the dress circle were taken at $7.50 each. The gallery front seats are in as great demand as some well-located ones in the other tiers and high figures can be had for them.—*Chicago Republican, 20th.*

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Absorption of Luxemburg.

Count Bismarck's Circular.

Charges Against the Duchy.

he Disaster on the Mississippi.

The Railroad Conference.

The New Mexico Legislature.

The Cuban Kidnapping Case.

FROM EUROPE.

False Reports of Disorders in Paris.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 22—The Government is in receipt of advices from Paris by balloon to December 17. The news is favorable. The reports of riots within the city are false. There have been

No Engagements

with the investing army since December 3. The authorities at Paris have published in the *Journal Officiel* a report of the amount and

Condition of Provisions

still on hand. The report was very favorable.

Preparations are making by Trochu for another grand sortie. Trochu had ordered the Prussian officers whom he held as prisoners of war to be sent back to Versailles. He previously had them conducted through the immense stores of provisions and munitions of war collected in the city, in order that the enemy might be disabused of the idea that further resistance was impossible.

The Prussians Occupy Tours.

It is reported to-day that the Prussians occupied Tours without serious opposition. General Chanzy is at Le Mans, where he has received reinforcements, and several batteries have joined his command. His forces have also been reprovisioned.

A number of

Partial Engagements

have occurred with the enemy, in all of which Chanzy was successful.

Advices from the French Army

of the North, under General Faidherbe, are encouraging.

Manteuffel Reported in a Retreat.

Advices from Havre report that the Prussians under Manteuffel are retreating. At the last accounts they were marching towards Amiens. Several engagements have occurred with their rear guard, in all of which the French were successful.

General Garibaldi,

having been offered a sword of honor, refuses to to accept it until the end of the war.

Prussian Barbarities.

The journals of this city state that Prussia is prosecuting a barbarous warfare, using explosive bullets.

The Absorption of Luxemburg—Full Text of Count Bismarck's Circular.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The following is the text of Bismarck's despatch relative to the Luxembourg question, dated December 3:—

"Prussia, at the outbreak of the war, declared that she would respect the neutrality of Luxemburg provided France did the same. If Luxemburg had sincerely endeavored to remain neutral, Prussia would have scrupulously observed a strict neutrality, but neither France nor Luxemburg has done so. The hostile feelings of the population of the Duchy are shown in the treatment of all German officials. Prussia did not hold that Government responsible for the bad conduct towards her of individuals, but she thought that efforts should have been made to repress the reprovisioning of Thionville through trains from Luxemburg. Such a flagrant breach of the neutrality laws could not, however, have taken place without the connivance of the Government officials. Prussia lodged a complaint with the Government of Luxemburg, pointing out the consequences to which such a proceeding would inevitably lead, but her warning was unheeded.

"After the fall of Metz numbers of French soldiers and officers passed through Luxemburg to evade the German troops and to rejoin the French army north of the town of Luxemburg. The resident French Consul was at the office at the railway station to assist fugitives in reaching France. Two thousand soldiers thus reinforced the French army, and the Government of Luxemburg did nothing to prevent it. This undoubtedly constitutes a gross violation of neutrality. The conditions on which Prussia bases her neutrality therefore ceased to exist, in consequence of which Prussia declares on her part that she considers herself no longer bound to regard the neutrality of Luxemburg. She reserves to herself the right to claim compensation from the Duchy for losses sustained by Prussia consequent upon the non-observance of her neutrality, and will take the necessary steps to secure herself against the recurrence of similar proceedings."

THE MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

Further Particulars—Forty Persons Drowned.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 21.—The Mississippi steamer Nick Wall struck a snag above Grand Lake in the storm of Sunday night and the cabin, on which were nine hundred barrels of pork and forty wagons, fell in on the larboard side, preventing the escape of the passengers. Of fifteen cabin passengers nine were lost; of 125 deck passengers, thirty were lost—all emigrants from Chicago for Georgia and Texas. One entire family from Memphis bound to Grand Lake, including a bridal couple, were lost. No names have yet been received. The boat floated three miles down the river, when it was met by the steamer Seminole, which took off the passengers and freight. The books and safe were saved. The crew were all saved except the baker. Commander Poe's wife is badly wounded from the roof falling in. The boat and freight were insured.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Celebration at Belfast.

BELFAST, Me., Dec. 22.—The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Belfast took place last evening at Haywood Hall before a large audience.

FROM NEW YORK.

Navigation of the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 22.—The river at Coxsackie is frozen over. At Catskill the ferry boats are running with difficulty. At Tivoli the river is full of ice. The weather is intensely cold.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Stocks easier. Money easy at 7 per cent. gold. Gold, 110⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107¼; do. 1864, do., 107¼; do. 1865, do. 107⅜; do. 1865, new, 109¼; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 93¼; Canton Co., 65½; Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 90¼; Erie, 23⅜; Reading, 99¾; Adams Express, 64¼; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 90⅞; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103½; Chicago and Rock Island, 103⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 45¼.

FROM THE STATE.

The Railroad Conference.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 22.—The Railroad Managers' Convention adjourned *sine die* yesterday afternoon. The managers agreed to establish a new freight tariff, to go into effect on the 26th inst., the rates being considerably lower than the average of winter rates hitherto. All the trunk lines and the Northwestern and Southwestern Roads entered into the arrangement. The arrangement is to abide rigidly by the tariff as established, and in making freight charges to discriminate in favor of no person whatever.

The live stock rates from Quincy, Illinois, to New York, and bulk grain freights from the West to New York and New England, will be slightly advanced. The proceedings of the convention were harmonious throughout, and the result gives entire satisfaction to all parties concerned. The railroads which are parties to the new tariff schedule are as follows:—New York Central, Hudson River, New York and Erie, Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, Toledo and Wabash, Pennsylvania Central; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; Michigan Central; Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis; Atlantic and Great Western; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

Before adjourning, the convention transmitted to the Mayor a series of resolutions, of which the following is a synopsis:—That they find a copious and inexhaustible supply of gas obtained by boring wherever needed, and that it is cheaper and more available fuel than either wood or coal, and that it gives to Erie important advantages as a seat of manufacturing, and necessarily assures to her a great future.

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

FROM THE WEST.

The Cuban Kidnapping Case.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—Maggie Robinson, a colored girl, who was kidnapped here some two years ago, and taken to Cuba and sold into slavery, and whose case excited a good deal of interest at Washington, causing the Government to interfere in her behalf, has been released through the efforts of the American Consul-General at Havana, and is now on her way from New Orleans to this city, where she has relations.

Ice in the Mississippi.

The weather continues cold, and heavy ice is running in the river. All steamers not prepared to leave port have been ordered from the levee to safer positions below the city.

Cotton Ginnery Burned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 21.—The cotton ginnery of N. W. Speers, at the corner of Mulberry and Vance streets, was burned this evening. Loss, $10,000.

The Nick Wall Disaster.

The Nick Wall, which met with the disaster at Grand Lake last night, took seventy-four passengers from here, principally North Carolinians and Georgians *en route* to Texas.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Trouble in the Legislature.

SANTA FE, Dec. 21.—A telegram was received from Washington to-day announcing that the authorities there had decided that the proposed session of the Legislature for the Territory was illegal, and the Legislature immediately adjourned until December, 1871.

The Weather

is very cold, the mercury showing 3 degrees below zero last night. The snow is about four inches in depth here.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Steamboat Collision.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Dec. 22.—At 2 o'clock this morning the steamers R. E. Lee and Potomac collided opposite Natchez. Both were badly damaged. The Lee's pilot ran her on the bar, where she sunk in nine feet of water. The Potomac is unloading for repairs. No lives were lost.

Weather at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 22.—It is raining here; the mercury is at 34.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

LAST NIGHT'S SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—After the closing of the regular report of the protracted night session which lasted until 7 o'clock A. M., the consideration of Mr. Morton's San Domingo resolution was continued. The debate was mainly of an interlocutory character, but was marked at times with an acrimonious spirit which relieved the otherwise dull monotony of a late session.

An amendment by Mr. Schurz to postpone all investigation until three months after the withdrawal of the United States naval force from Dominican waters was supported by Mr. Sumner upon the ground that the expression of the popular will of Dominica for or against annexation should be uninfluenced by the pressure of bayonets. He commented approvingly upon the law of England prohibiting the presence of military within a certain limit of an election poll, and argued that the amendment involved a great principle of constitutional liberty.

Mr. A. G. Thurman regretted that a great principle now so lauded by the Senator from Massachusetts was not appreciated by him when he voted for the Fifteenth Amendment enforcement bill and naturalization bills authorizing the presence of military at election polls in New York and other States.

In the course of further debate Mr. Sumner and Mr. Edmunds became involved in a personal controversy, which terminated with Mr. Sumner's admission that when, at last session, he became satisfied he could not support the treaty, he ought to have communicated that fact to the President, and he regretted not having done that. This, he said, was the extent of his offending, and it did not justify all the denunciation heaped upon him during the debate. He thought Senator Edmunds should do him a little more justice.

Mr. Edmunds retorted that, if full justice was done the Senator from Massachusetts, his language to-day in regard to the President would have received much more severe comment than it had. But all the Senator's calumnies had fallen to the ground.

Mr. Sumner protested he had uttered no calumnies, and that the object of his friend was only to make mischief.

Mr. A. G. Thurman urged an amendment to provide for an inquiry as to any attempt by any foreign power to obtain possession of Dominica. This intimation he said had been thrown out in the President's message as an inducement for annexation. He regarded it as the merest phantom ever indulged by any man, but he wanted the truth established by an investigation. As information was wanted on particular points, why not include all essential points?

Mr. Thurman's amendment was lost, and various amendments suggested by Mr. Casserly were voted down.

An amendment by Mr. A. G. Thurman to extend the investigation to include the probable number of inhabitants of San Domingo was agreed to.

Mr. Carpenter, in some general remarks, said that the Senate started out with formidable accusations against President Grant, but as the debate proceeded these had whittled down at last to the small point that the only difference between the Senate and the President was in the act of the latter negotiating a treaty in advance of an expression of Senatorial opinion upon the treaty.

At 6 o'clock Mr. Casserly proceeded to deliver a general resume of the whole controversy, but without proceeding far yielded to personal appeals to allow a vote to be taken. The resolution was then passed. Ayes, 31; nays, 9.

The vote was as follows:—

Ayes—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Brownlow, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbitt, Cragin, Edmunds, Flanagan, Hamilton, of Texas; Harlin, Howe, Howell, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Revels, Ross, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Thayer, Warner, Willey, and Williams—31.

Nays—Messrs. Casserly, McCreary, Morrill, of Vt.; Patterson, Schurz, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, and Tipton—9.

Messrs. Howard and Lewis who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Bayard and Johnson in the negative.

The Senate at 6·45 A. M. then adjourned until 12 noon.

Continued on the Eighth Page.

—Every officer and soldier in the German army has a whistle with which to perform the different calls and to give warning of the approach of the enemy.

THE CINCINNATI GAS EXPLOSION.

Explosion of Gas-holder No. 5 Again—Loss from $40,000 to $50,000—Fortunately No Lives Lost.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Tuesday has the following full particulars of the recent gas explosion in that city:—

A little after 5 o'clock yesterday evening the city was again shocked by a dull, heavy report, similar to the one heard on the memorable 24th of May, last year, when one of the holders at the gas works was blown up with so heart-sickening a spectacle of loss of life, as most of our readers will remember.

Instantly there was a rush to the streets, and all eyes were turned in the direction of the gas works, confident in the belief that a similar accident had again occurred.

Those who were first to look out saw a vast pyramid of flames shooting to the sky, which disappeared, however, in a few minutes, leaving the western firmament tinged with a reddish tint as of a great conflagration.

On reaching the spot it was discovered that it was but a repetition of the disaster of May 24, 1869, to the Cincinnati Gas Works, save that there was no loss of life. The gas-holder number 5, which had been erected at an expense of about $75,000, in place of the one that was at that time destroyed, was a complete wreck.

The graceful groups of columns which had served as standards to the huge tank in its rising and falling were thrown to the ground, broken and despoiled of their ornaments. The airy lattice work of iron that had joined these columns at their top was torn in pieces, and lay in bent fragments on the ground. One of the buildings, the one on the southwest, was almost totally demolished by the falling of a group of columns, while the clerk's office, on the northeast corner, had its gable crushed in by another of the pillars.

This enormous tank, charged with five hundred thousand cubic feet of gas, had been exploded in some way, no one knows how, and carried with it this fearful havoc. A fire followed, having for its fuel the residuum or coal-tar that was floating on the water within the tank. To put this out the fire department was called out and employed for a period of more than an hour.

At the time the accident occurred Mr. Richard Emptwhistle, the engineer in the exhauster-room, noticed an unusual tremor in the gauges, and recognizing the movement at once rushed out of the building. A few seconds later the explosion followed, carrying with it ruin to the building in which he was engaged. At almost the same moment Mr. N. J. Keenan, the clerk of the works, heard a low rumbling and tremor, and a moment later the crash and the falling of the tremendous iron columns on the building in which he was working. He, too, rushed out in time to see the culmination of the disaster.

This is the whole story, as detailed by these employes. How the accident occurred no one seems to know, though there are several theories given for it. One theory is that the holder having been completely filled was tilted by the additional pressure of gas, so as to allow a stream of it to escape, which was ignited by a flame from the adjoining rolling-mill. This theory does not appear to hold good on account of the pressure such a stream of gas must be under. If this were possible, whenever a stream of gas is lighted at the end of a pipe an explosion would be likely to follow. Another theory is that the pumps in the exhauster room had been worked so rapidly as to create a vacuum in the retorts and draw from them a mass of flame which caused the disaster. We do not pretend to advocate either, but leave the solution to those more competent to investigate it.

In addition to the loss of gas in the holder of 500,000 feet, there was a back pressure of 121,000 feet from the main pipes, which was also destroyed before the connection could be cut off.

The loss in dollars and cents cannot be accurately estimated at present. The holder that was discharged will cost from $20,000 to $25,000 to replace, while the iron columns will add $15,000 to the expense. In addition to this, there will be repairs to the buildings costing from $5000 to $6000 to make. In all, the expense will be not far from $50,000.

YOUNG HEROES REWARDED.

Bravery the Best Policy.

The Summit, Mississippi, *Times* contains the following:—

Tuesday morning Captain Gracey was informed by telegraph that President McComb, accompanied by a part of the railroad dignitaries, would arrive in Summit during the day with testimonials for two young men, Messrs. James R. Kennabrew and F. E. Marsales, who in October last saved a freight train near this place from destruction by timely notifying the engineer of the misplacement of a rail.

About two o'clock the "Dummy's" modest whistle announced the presence of the railroad chiefs. Quite a little crowd had collected, and Mr. McComb presented each of the young gentlemen named with a fine gold watch and chain of pure gold, accompanying the gifts with a short speech, embodying kindly and wholesome advice.

The following inscription is elegantly engraved on both the watches, except one bears the name of F. E. Marsales, and the other James R. Kennabrew:—"H. S. McComb, President New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, to F. E. Marsales, a token of regard for your noble effort in saving a train October 6, 1870. *Spectimer Agendo.*"

Captain Gracey is the station agent at Summit.

The Jackson *Pilot* says of the same matter:—

We learn that two gold watches, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars apiece, were presented by the President of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad to two little boys for saving a train of cars from destruction. The little fellows discovered the rails torn up and laid crossways on the track, and they immediately started on till they met the coming train, which they hailed, and informed the officials of danger ahead.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of a Negro at Georgetown, Del.

Benjamin Johnson (colored) was executed at Georgetown, Sussex county, on Friday, 16th instant. The execution took place in the jail-yard at 2 o'clock P. M., in the presence of a hundred or more spectators, admitted by the Sheriff, and numerous others who occupied positions in trees and on house roofs commanding a view of the scene.

The prisoner was brought upon the gallows attended by Rev. Mr. Miller, of the M. E. Church, who has been his spiritual adviser ever since his conviction. After the prisoner came upon the scaffold he was asked by the Sheriff if he had anything to say, whereupon he stepped forward and made a brief speech in a loud voice, confessing that he was guilty of the crime of which he had been convicted, and stating that he had committed it several times previously, but escaped arrest. He said he hoped his punishment would prove a warning to others. He professed to be entirely willing to die, and said if he had not died thus he might not have been so well prepared.

After his address (which was made in a firm voice, and with very little apparent emotion) the Sheriff adjusted the noose to his neck and the cap over his eyes, and then, with more emotion than the prisoner had manifested, pulled the prop, and the body of the criminal was dangling in the air.

REAR-ADMIRAL BREESE.

The Remains Taken to New York for Interment—The Ceremonies Yesterday.

The funeral of the late Rear-Admiral Samuel L. Breese took place this afternoon. The body was received at the foot of Canal street, at half-past 2 o'clock, with military and naval honors, and was escorted to St. Mark's Church, Tenth street and Stuyvesant Square. The procession, which passed up Canal street and Broadway, had an imposing appearance. A police force, under the command of Captain Williamson, of the Fifth precinct, marched first, clearing the way for the military. Following the police was the band of the Engineer Corps. The Brooklyn Navy Yard Band came next, playing appropriate music. Four companies of marines followed the bands, preceding a detailed force of United States troops, consisting of the 5th Regiment of infantry and detachments from David's Island and Willett's Point.

The coffin, which was plain, with silver handles, was carried in a hearse, drawn by four horses. Ten seamen from the United States frigate Vermont formed a hollow square about the hearse. The remaining part of the procession consisted of a number of carriages, containing the relatives and friends of the late Admiral, and naval officers in full uniform. The troops were under the command of Colonel Broome, and marched in fine order.—*N. Y. Post last evening.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Dec. 22, 1870.

In this city the demand for money is fully up to the average, but with a good supply at the banks and the outside sources no difficulty is experienced in filling all wants, both for speculative and business purposes. The demand from legitimate trade is exceptionally light, even for this dull season of the year. Very little money is going either towards the South or West, the outflow in these directions being freely offset by return collections. This tends to make the money market remarkably steady. We quote call loans at 5½@6½ per cent., according to the collaterals offered. Discounts are dull, and only choice paper is taken at the banks. Short dates are preferred both there and on the street.

In the gold market there is supreme dullness, and the premium continues between 110⅜ and 110⅝.

Government bonds are quiet, but prices are ⅛ higher.

At the Stock Board the only activity was in Reading Railroad, but the tone continues firm; large sales at 49⅜@49½; sales of Pennsylvania at 61⅛@61¼; Camden and Amboy at 118¼; Lehigh Valley at 59; Catawissa preferred at 37½, cash; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26⅞, b. o.

Canal shares were steady but quiet; sales of Lehigh at 33⅜@33½, and Chesapeake and Delaware at 38½.

In the balance of the list there were no transactions of importance.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 C & A m 6s,'89		200 sh Read...ls.c.	49½
lots..	94½	100 do.....b60.	49⅝
$1000 Elmira 7s.....		100 do.........	49½
b5wn....	93	100 do.......c.	49½
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s		100 do......s5.	49
b5....	90½	100 do.........	49½
$5000 Leh Gold L.	85½	300 do....ls.c.	49½
$5000 do........	85¾	1000 do...ls.s30.	48⅞
22 sh Cam & Am R.	178¼	400 do.........	49½
100 sh Penna..s5wn	61¼	100 do...b5wn.	49½
25 do......ls.	61¼	100 do.......c.	49½
400 do........	61¼	100 do.......c.	49⅜
100 do......b30.	61⅛	200 sh Ph & E..b60.	
100 sh Cata Prf...c.	37½	lots....	26⅞
14 sh Leh V.d bill	59	100 sh Leh Nav St..	33⅜

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 107⅛@107¼; do. 1864, 107⅛@107¼; do. 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1865, new, 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1867, do. 109⅝@110⅛; do. 1868, do. 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109⅞@110⅛; Gold, 110⅜@110½; Silver, 106@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 795@805; Central Pacific Railroad, 920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 570@600.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113¼; 5-20s of 1862, 107⅛@107¼; do. 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do., July, 1867, 110@110⅛; do. July, 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 5s 10-40, 106⅜@106⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 109⅞@110⅛. Gold, 110⅜@110½.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅜	10·50 A.M.	110⅜
10·12 "	110⅜	10·52 "	110⅜
10·40 "	110⅜		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 22.—There is no change worthy of special note to record in the Flour market, there being scarcely any demand for shipment, and no disposition on the part of the local trade to purchase beyond their immediate wants. About 900 barrels sold, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $4·87½@5·12½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25@6·75; and fancy brands at $7@8, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5@5·25.

In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The receipts of Wheat are moderate, but fully ample for the demand. Sales of 400 bushels Indiana red at $1·43; 400 bushels Ohio do. at $1·40; and 500 barrels Western amber at $1·47@1·56. Rye sells at 90c. for Western, and 80@82c. for Southern. Corn is held with more confidence, but there is not much activity. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 71c.; and some Western mixed at 69@70c. Oats command full prices. Sales at 54@56c. for Western and Pennsylvania.

In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Seeds—There is very little Cloverseed offering; it sells at 10½@11c. Timothy commands $5·50, and Flaxseed at $2@2·10.

Whisky is dull at 92@93c. for Western wood and iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Arrived, steamship Guiding Star, from Bremen.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......DECEMBER 22

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........25 | 11 A. M.......30 | 2 P. M.......34

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, do.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Elgin, Healy, Liverpool, Souder & Adams.
Brig Lizzie Troop, Newell, Caibarien, Workman & Co.
Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, Havana, Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr Maggie Cain, Scull, Havana, do.
Schr T. B. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, Boston, do.
Schr Howard Macomber, Williams, Lynn, do.
Schr John Johnson, Messick, Providence, do.
Schr Hazleton, Cummings, do. do.
Barge R. RR. No. 34, Adams, Bridgeport, do.
Barge Martin Wetzel, Crawford, Brooklyn, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Empire, Herring, 36 hours from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Annie Adams, from Richmond, with granite to Richmond Granite Co.

Schr E. & L. Cordery, Smith, from New York.

Schr Annie May, Baker, from Marblehead.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 21.—The New Era, with lumber, and Ellen and George J. Wagner, with iron, for Philadelphia, will leave to-night.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 21.—The Cascadilla, with coal, for Philadelphia; Osprey, with coal, for Perryville; and Racket River, with coal, for New York, leave to-night.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 23.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—Ed. Backus, M. Wetzel, B. F. Bruce, G. W. Wilmot, S. A. Covell, George Davison, Charm, Lena Newkomet, Anita Newkomet, Clasa, J. J. Crittenden, and Alpha, all with coal, for New York.

☞ Freights on coal, via Canal, from Richmond to New York, from $1·80 to $2 per ton. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Royal Sovereign, Ogilvie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 7th inst.

Br. steamer Russia, Lott, from Liverpool Dec. 10 and Queenstown 11th, with 214 passengers, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Ariadne, Pennington, from Galveston 12th and Key West 16th inst., at New York yesterday.

Steamer Fanita, Doane, hence, at New York yesterday.

Bark Linda, Smith, for Philadelphia, at Havana 17th inst.

Bark Ansgar, Koss, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 7th inst.

Port. bark Marianna I, Santos, hence, at Lisbon 28th ult.

Schrs George Prescott, Jones; William, Sanders; and Thomas Borden, Lee, hence for Boston; and Eva Belle, Somers, do. for Providence, at New York yesterday.

Schrs Theodore Dean, Grenell, from Fall River, and Wild Pigeon, Phillips, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schrs L. D. Small, Tryson, for Pawtucket, and A. E. Martin, Weeks, for Providence, both from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

Br. bark Liverpool, from Philadelphia Oct. 3 for Antwerp, which put into Halifax Oct. 15, leaky, repaired and sailed 19th inst. to resume her voyage.

Schr Baltimore, hence for Boston, before reported ashore (Nov. 22) on the rocks east of Sunken Meadows, Hell Gate, remains in the same position. The cargo of coal is being taken out by order of the Insurance Company, and the vessel has been sold at auction (price not stated) to parties at Fort Morris.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

A PROTECTIONIST SPIDER CAUGHT IN HIS OWN WEB.

From the N. Y. World.

"There is no reason on earth for assuming that a given amount of labor would not, upon like machinery, produce cotton fabrics in Minnesota at least equal in quantity and intrinsic value to the product of as much labor in the mills of British Manchester. We all know that it would. And the goods so produced in Minnesota would find markets, throughout the entire area of our Union, without being obliged to 'undersell Manchester.' They would be dearer than those of Manchester only because labor is better paid in Minnesota than in Manchester, and to the extent of such difference, less the cost of sending the cotton to England and bringing back the fabrics. In short—though we have never argued that the benefits of protection could only accrue to Minnesota through the production of fabrics on her precise area—we have no doubt that such protection would increase her population and wealth, and elevate the condition of labor generally."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We know of no process so well calculated to abridge the tediousness of debate as to refute an opponent from his own admissions. This method saves all the labor of establishing premises, and leaves nothing to be done but to draw easy conclusions.

The *Tribune* affirms (whether truly we stop not to inquire) that cotton cloth can be manufactured in Minnesota with as little labor as in Manchester. If this be so, the manufacturer obviously needs no more protection in one place than in the other. Distance and the cost of transportation are an effectual protection for both. If the Minnesota manufacturer should send his cotton goods to England, he could not sell them there, because, with equal cost in the factory, they are burdened with the expense of freight. "It is no farther from your house to mine than it is from mine to yours." And so, *vice versa*, the Manchester goods would be delivered in St. Paul at an equal original cost (in labor) of the Minnesota fabrics, *plus* charges, profits, and five thousand miles' transportation. Why then (the original cost of the goods being equal) does one need protection more than the other?

Only, says the *Tribune*, because wages are higher in Minnesota. But for this there are several compensations. First (and chief), cloth is manufactured by machinery, and so far as wages is an element of its cost, the difference between a yard of cloth manufactured in Manchester and at the Falls of St. Anthony would be infinitesimal. Secondly, the Minnesota manufacturer could use water power, and save the expense of coal to run his machinery. Thirdly, the grounds on which his factories and warehouses are erected cost comparatively nothing. Fourthly, his personal expenses for food, rent, etc., are a bagatelle. Why then, with five thousand miles of costly transportation between them, does Minnesota need to be protected against Manchester, any more than Manchester against Minnesota? The cost of producing the goods in the two places being assumed equal, the thing is just as long as it is broad.

It must be apparent to every reader of common sense that a great fallacy lurks somewhere in the *Tribune's* reasoning.

To make the absurdity still more glaring, let us apply to *grain* the self-same reasoning which the *Tribune* employs about cotton cloth. The soil and climate of England are well adapted to grain, the average crop per acre being as great as in the United States. We will assume, therefore, that wheat is produced in England with the same *amount* of labor as in America. Now, American labor being a great deal dearer, and mere muscle without machinery being more largely employed in the production of grain than of cloth, why does not the American grain-grower, as well as the American weaver, need to be protected against "the pauper labor of Europe?" The ready answer is that distance, the cost of transportation, and cheaper land afford superfluous protection. If land were equally high in this country as in England, and labor equally low, distance and transportation would still afford adequate protection. When the cost of production is equal, any other protection than distance is needless; and in all other cases it is mischievous, as preventing producers from profiting by their natural advantages. If Minnesota grain *plus* transportation is cheaper in England than English grain, it is an advantage to the English consumer to buy it. And so, on the other hand, if Manchester shirtings *plus* transportation are cheaper in Minnesota than cloth made in St. Paul, the wearers of the Minnesota chemises (of which the *Tribune* modestly *suspects* the existence) would be wronged if they were not permitted to buy it.

When cloth can be produced as cheaply in Minnesota as in Manchester, the manufacture of it will inevitably be established there without any other protection than the cost of freight and the profits of importers. If labor is too expensive to permit it now, it is because labor finds more profitable employment. Why are wages higher in Minnesota than in England? For no other reason than because there is greater profit in raising wheat for exportation in Minnesota, than in manufacturing goods for exportation to England. For wages are paid, in both cases, out of the prices received for the exported products, and if the Minnesota labor did not yield larger returns, it would not be possible for its employers to pay higher wages.

But why compare Minnesota with Manchester? Why not take Lowell instead, and free the question from one element of complication? If the same amount of labor will produce as much cloth in Minnesota as in Manchester, it will also produce as much in Minnesota as in Lowell. But the Lowell manufacturers pay American wages; so that in this respect the competition is equal. Why then have not Massachusetts capitalists built new mills in the Mississippi valley and saved the cost of transportation? When the *Tribune* shall have given a solid answer to this question, it will have laid bare the fundamental fallacy of its whole reasoning. We leave it to make the attempt, when we shall have a further word to say.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

From the N. Y. Times.

Whether the somewhat summary action of the Superintendent of the New York Insurance Department, respecting the Great Western Life Company, is to end with this single demonstration, or is to mark the beginning of a stringent exercise of that official's prerogatives, becomes a question of rather serious import. That it is worse than useless to have an insurance department unless it can protect the public from scheming promoters on the one hand, and from organized financial debility on the other, must be apparent to every one. It would be too much to ask that the State should actually guarantee the solvency of our chartered companies; but, virtually, the existence of an insurance department, with supervisory powers, promises so much protection to policy-holders as may be included in restraining weak, effete, or decayed institutions from preying too long upon public confidence.

That Superintendent Miller has done what he deemed to be immediately in the line of his duty we cannot doubt. And that he purposes to show no partiality in his investigations, we must also believe. There is, nevertheless, a peculiar mortification likely to be felt by the earliest victims of such a departmental scrutiny as we presume has been begun. It is not surprising, perhaps, that the gentlemen interested in the Great Western Company oppose the Attorney-General's motion, which aims at dissolving their organization and winding up its affairs. Having secured a stay of proceedings for a period of ten days, they have undertaken to set their house in order by way of proving that the superintendent is in error, and that their assets justify their continuance in the business of promising to pay money to their policy-holders in the far future.

But if they do not succeed, what then? Are we to have an "Albert" panic here, such as not long ago shook the whole fabric of life insurance in England? Over there, the discovery, one fine day, that the "Albert" Company had done such an unlimited business as to have no proportionate amount of funds to match, precipitated a panic throughout the kingdom. Nobody who held a life policy felt that he was insured, and there was no legal provision for satisfying a pardonable curiosity in that direction. It took a year to quiet down these thousands of startled nerves, and, as the practical effect of the scare, a law was enacted by Parliament compelling the companies to make annual returns of their financial condition. This innovation was so distasteful to many of the companies—whose operation had previously been shaded by habitual reticence—that they lent very little aid toward the passage of the law. But the world moved for all that, and it took them along with it. How many more "Alberts" will be unearthed and dragged into unwelcome sunshine, under the influence of the English Life Assurance act, will soon be known, for the first annual statements are due in January.

nI this State, however, and in Massachusetts, insurance companies of every kind have for years been the subjects of official inquiry, and their status has been made dependent upon the sworn statements returned every year to the departments, and widely circulated in reports and by the press. It may be deemed almost certain that no company can continue to do business in either of these States many months after rendering a statement at all suggestive of depleted assets or demoralized administration. We may, therefore, feel a reasonable degree of confidence that nothing like a widespread distrust in our life companies need be anticipated from the action taken in this particular case, and three-quarters of a million policy-holders (who have an aggregate stake of $2,000,000,000 at risk in the American life companies) will cordially agree with us in the hope that this confidence may not be mistaken.

But the occurrence to which we have adverted is full of warning. The Superintendent has very clearly defined a remark made in his late report to the effect that he purposed giving less attention than his predecessor to figures, and more attention to facts. His process of reducing figures down from their swollen proportions to very hard facts, may as well be taken to heart by the companies. Let officers study economy, prudence, and careful selection of lives, and thus preserve their companies from a sudden blow at Mr. Miller's hands. But if they will not do this, they will sooner or later find the opportunity for study taken from them. The whole subject is one that cannot be allowed to sleep.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE CABINET.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

One would suppose from reading the Washington reports that the Republicans of Pennsylvania, from one end of the State to the other, were in arms because they are not represented in the Cabinet, and that they are leaving their factories, mills, workshops, and fields to reinforce their Senators and Representatives in Washington in demanding instant compliance with their wishes. Now the fact is, they have very little feeling on the subject. Outside of the leaders and cliques it is scarcely talked about, except to comment on the fuss which clique leaders are making over the matter. We undertake to say that the Republicans of Pennsylvania fail to perceive how a Cabinet officer from this State is of such great political importance either to them or the country. They are quite content to allow General Grant to have his own way. While they would feel complimented with an appointment from this State, they at the same time realize that, considering how matters are, were one to be made it would be a marvel if it did not dissatisfy as many as it pleased. What they desire most is, that General Grant may proceed with perfect independence of the cliques and interested leaders who have raised this clamor and who have some special object to serve, political or financial. Nothing assails the general health of the party so much as the contests in which the leaders are continually involving it about office and patronage, which cost infinitely more than they are worth—in fact, we believe it is the deliberate verdict of nine out of ten of all who are best prepared to render an impartial one, that the offices are the greatest burden the party has to carry, and that as a party measure, thoroughly carried out, civil service reform that would rid it of this encumbrance would, in this light, prove a great advantage to the Republican party, not only here, but everywhere. We have no apprehension that General Grant will be deceived by the clamor about a Pennsylvanian in the Cabinet. If in case of a vacancy—a vacancy not forced but occurring in the natural way—he should find a Pennsylvanian who in his judgment is specially adapted to a Cabinet position, without particular reference to any clique, combination, or interest, we undertake to say that he could count on the support of the party in making the selection. But the future ascendancy of the party by no means depends on Pennsylvania having a Cabinet office, but very materially does it depend on the State not having a Cabinet officer selected in obedience to a clamor raised by some particular clique, combination or interest. If the Republicans of this State have any desire to express, it is that General Grant make no such appointment; and if there has existed any feeling on the subject, or any now exists, it is lest he should be persuaded to make an appointment of such a character. As a rule, we think we are able to say that the great body of the Republicans of Pennsylvania will be content with General Grant himself as their representative in the Cabinet.

A LADY IN THE CASE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"God was cruel when he made women," says one of George Eliot's characters, in passionate protest against her lot. The average American jury has apparently adopted something of the same impious doctrine, and thinks itself called to right this wrong of creation in every possible way. The ladies of *The Revolution* inform us that women never get their rights at the hands of the men, and we heartily agree with this statement so far as jurors are concerned. Almost every week there is some scandalous case of breach of promise, where a woman brings a brazen forehead and a package of love-letters into court, and her lawyer cajoles a jury into punishing a man by the confiscation of half his substance, for having found out that the woman he was engaged to was not the sort of person he wanted for a wife. If the man be old and ugly, and the woman young and pretty, the unfortunate wretch is lucky if the jury leaves him a cent to pay his funeral expenses. In that disgraceful case in Illinois, there is no doubt that poor Sprague's bad spelling cost him an additional fifty thousand dollars. There were no damages high enough to compensate a charming young woman for the cruel wrong of being jilted by a gray-headed miscreant who spelt the name of his Redeemer with a g. On several occasions in recent years indiscreet young ladies have shot their acquaintances whom they could not persuade into matrimony, and have been held blameless by tearful juries amid the snuffling of sympathetic bystanders.

It is not the æsthetic sense that is appealed to in most of these instances. We cannot help making great allowances for those sensitive and beauty-loving Greeks who were dazzled out of judicial calm by the unveiled perfection of Phyrne. But most of our criminal women to-day have nothing but sex to plead for them, and that is usually all-sufficient. If any of our fair readers contemplate murder, let them take heart and courage from the proceedings on Monday in the Court of General Sessions. Miss Margaret Dunn, called for her heroic stature Big Mag, was on trial for the killing of William Davis one night last summer. Davis was a familiar acquaintance of hers, and she had, on the evening in question, invited him to visit her. He went to her room in a state of intoxication, and, not finding her there, fell asleep on her bed. This amiable dove, returning to her nest, was so incensed at the liberty her friend had taken, that she mashed his skull "with a broken whiffletree," and then threw him out in the lobby to die. Being tried for this crime, the gallant jurymen found her guilty only of manslaughter in the second degree. Recorder Hackett sentenced her to a short term of imprisonment, as the extreme penalty possible under such a verdict; and we may expect to see a lachrymose petition for pardon circulating before long, that this gentle being may be restored again to the bosom of society. If she could be married to the jury, it would be every way desirable, and the deodand whiffletree should be given as a dowry.

It is, of course, unnecessary for us to repeat our conviction that the hanging of men and women is not a good or wholesome thing for society. It is altogether likely that with the abolition of the death penalty we would see the end of these ghastly farces where women are concerned. No one wishes to hang a woman, and therefore it is that men bring in these illogical verdicts. But while bad laws exist they should be executed, and thus the sooner amended. A jury has no right to consider the sex of a criminal in determining the degree of crime. But for these aberrations the public sentiment is more blameworthy than the irresponsible men who sit on juries. It requires a great deal of moral courage to pronounce a woman guilty of the crime of murder. The very people who believe in the justice of your verdict will denounce you for it some day when occasion offers. General Butler is a good enough lawyer to know that Mrs. Surratt was proven guilty of treason and murder, and yet he could not resist the temptation of saying in his smart way that Mr. Bingham had her innocent blood on his soul.

It is a fact not without significance that this sentimentality in courts of justice in regard to female criminals has rather increased than diminished in recent days. Amid all the changes of law and custom that have resulted in giving a larger freedom to women, both of person and property, there is no symptom that they are to be held to a stricter accountability as moral beings. Our ancestors used to hang a thief or burn a witch indifferent to the accident of short hose or farthingale. Perhaps, after all, this may indicate that in the broader and more humane civilization of the future woman is to find her condition improved by the general advance of the race, which will give to her all needful rights and safeguards, without the accompanying responsibilities inseparable from a severe and unprotected equality.

A REAL DEMOCRAT.

From the Hartford Post.

The McCreerys are not so bad a lot after all. We like their frankness. The Kentucky Senator has done a service to the country. He is a Democrat of the first water, dyed-in-the-wool, true blue. He believes in Democracy. Believes in the whole of it, the old-fashioned kind; not in your diluted New York *World* stuff; but in the real genuine pro-slavery, pro-Rebel, anti-negro, Bourbon Democracy. And he believes the logical result of Democratic success throughout the country will be to restore to the late Rebels everything they have forfeited, from their right to vote and hold office, down to reparation for the damages done them by the war and compensation for emancipated slaves. He believes that nothing should stand in the way of this act of justice to a brave and unfortunate people, not even the graves of the misguided soldiers who died defending the Government. Mr. McCreery had a logical mind. He follows the cause to its sequence with unerring certainty. And we like him for it ever and ever so much. For look ye, if we had said in the course of a political campaign that Democratic success would lead to any such thing, or the proposition of any such thing, as the restoration of the confiscated estates of General Lee, and the removal for that purpose of the bodies of the Union soldiers in Arlington cemetery, we should have had no end of denunciation from our Democratic friends as slanderer, libeller, vilifier, and other such. We are under obligations to McCreery for unbosoming himself. We like these fellows who have lost their front teeth and can't keep anything back. McCreery may have hurt his party—we observe that there is great anxiety lest the party shall be held responsible—but let him console himself; he has served his country. His resolution has opened the eyes of the people to the real tendency of the Democratic party.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.
The Annual Election for President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
WM. H. TABER, Cashier.
12 8th5t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
12 1 6w

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
11 12m

OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share from the earnings of the road for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 27th day of December, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 1011 South BROAD Street.
Transfer Books will close on the 20th instant, and be opened on the 28th.
D. BOYER BROWN, Treasurer.
12 17 stuth6t*

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 1m*

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
The Board of Directors of the St. Nicholas Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY CENTS per share, clear of State tax, payable on January 3, 1871. The transfer books will be closed from December 24 to January 3, 1871.
R. JOHNSTON, Treasurer.
PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1870. 12 21 9t

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, southeast corner of Fourth.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Thirteen Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office on MONDAY, January 2, 1871, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.
12 21 10t

KENSINGTON SOUP SOCIETY.—A MEETING of the contributors to this institution will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, December 22, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, at the Soup House, No. 1036 CREASE Street, to elect officers and managers for the ensuing year.
CHARLES M. LUKENS, Secretary.
12 21 2t*

OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.
12 17 J9

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
LLOYD H. WHITE, Assistant Secretary.
12 19 tJ9

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.
12 8 tj11

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M.
WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.
12 15 tjan 9

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

T. T. T.
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T. T. T.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
Sold by all Druggists.
A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.
3 2 10m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER ! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths$

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies.
Engagements may now be made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,
Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR THE POOR. A Dinner will be given to the Children of the Sabbath and Day Schools of the BEDFORD STREET MISSION, on CHRISTMAS DAY (Monday), at 12 o'clock, at the Mission-house, No. 619 BEDFORD Street.
Donations in Money, Poultry, Provisions, and Clothing thankfully received by the undersigned.
Donations towards the erection of a Building on the South street front of Lot *earnestly solicited* from our Benevolent Citizens.
All friends of the Cause cordially invited.
EDMUND S. YARD, No. 209 Spruce street.
JAMES L. BISPHAM, No. 710 S. Second street.
JACOB H. BURDSALL, No. 1121 Chesnut street.
GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 828 Arch street.
CHARLES SPENCER, No. 7 Bank street.
GEORGE PERKINPINE, No. 56 N. Fourth street.
EDMUND A. JOHNS, No. 415 Arch street.
W. H. HEISLER, Seventh National Bank, Fourth and Market streets. 12 17 swthf 4t
REV. JOHN D. LONG, No. 619 Bedford street.

FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.
To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.
An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau.
ADELE PICOT, President.
C. JACOB, Secretary.
12 2 tf

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.
6 30 tf

FAIR OF CHRISTMAS GOODS IN AID OF P. E. CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, December 20, 21, and 22, afternoon and evening, at northeast corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets. 12 17 5t*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17‡

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Gifts! Gifts!! Gifts!!! Gifts!!!!

No. 56 N. EIGHTH Street.

Latest Styles

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.

SOLID GOLD SETS (Pin and Drops), HANDSOME EAR DROPS, HANDKERCHIEF RINGS, all styles, WEDDING RINGS, SEAL RINGS, PEBBLE RINGS, CHILDREN'S RINGS, Etc. LADIES' SETS (Pin and Drops), in solid Gold, Australian Pebbles, Coral, Whitby Jet, Black, etc. BRACELETS, Chain Pattern, handsomely Chased and Enamelled, Black and Gold Striped, etc., etc. OPERA CHAINS, all prices; LEONTINE CHAINS, CHATELAINE CHAINS, NECK CHAINS, etc., etc. GENTS' SOLITAIRE and CLUSTER BOSOM PINS, with beautiful Pebble Settings, VEST CHAINS, BOSOM STUDS, SCARF PINS, Etc. RINGS, Wedding, Seal, Moss Agate, Brilliant, Amethyst, Pearl, etc., etc.

SLEEVE BUTTONS, HANDKERCHIEF RINGS, SOCIETY EMBLEMS, LOCKETS, CHARMS, PENCILS, NECKLACES, ARMLETS,

and 1001 other fancy and useful articles.

P. S.—CLOSING OUT, at less than cost, all our cheap and low-priced Jewelry. Articles sold elsewhere for one dollar we are selling for 50 cents and less.

G. G. EVANS,
No. 56 N. EIGHTH Street.
12 20 4trp

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Watches,
Diamonds,
Jewelry, and
Silverware

In Great Variety.

A fine assortment of BAND and CHAIN BRACELETS, OPERA CHAINS, NECKLACES, Etc. Our prices are unusually low.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
12 16 tj1

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 26

HENRY HARPER
IS STILL AT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
And is selling at LOW PRICES, previous to making alterations, his stock of
Fine Watches, Jewelry,
AND
SILVERWARE.
[12 1 thstulm

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,
Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
3 2 ly]

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF STONE, CAMEO, plain onyx and solid gold sleeve buttons at reduced prices.
ISAAC DIXON,
No. 120 South ELEVENTH Street.
12 15 6t*

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting-qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES
IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY
DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 72

AT RETAIL.

Grand Clearing Sal

OF

DRY GOODS,

Prior to making extensive alterations in the Sto
Rare opportunities of securing GREAT BARGAI
adapted to the wants of Families, and substant
gifts for the HOLIDAYS. The entire Wholesale a
Retail Stocks are combined, constituting the gre
est concentration of BARGAINS in the better cl
of DRY GOODS ever offered in this city, and
marked down to such extremely low rates as w
ensure rapid sales.

Strictly One Price.

ALEXANDER RICKEY
No. 727 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA
12 15 thstutf

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARF

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET
Has in store a large and elegant stock of IND
SCARFS. Also,
Silks in Great Variety,
With a stock of
Rich India and French Fan
Goods,
different in style from any in the city. Purchas
of Christmas presents will do well to examine
stock before purchasing. 12 8 1mrp

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renown
Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, a part of rental apply.
9 16 t
GOULD & FISCHER.
923 Chesnut Street
1018 Arch Street.
J. E. GOULD,
WM. G. FISCHER.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their ne
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubul
Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless
Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
9 13 tfrp

ESTABLISHED 1823.
MEYER'S
World-Renowned, Crescent-Scale, Im
proved Overstrung
PIANO-FORTES.
FIRST PRIZES AWARDED IN EUROPE AN
AMERICA.
INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED.
Salesrooms, No. 722 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
12 1 thstulm

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEA
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS O
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mante
Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6m
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

1004 ARCH STREET. 1004

GRIFFITH & PAGE.
HOLIDAY LIST
Carved Brackets,
Book Shelves,
Blacking Cases,
Spice Boxes,
Children's Trays.
Table Mats,
Fire Screens,
Cake Boxes,
Smoking Sets,
Match Safes,
Wall Pockets,
Plated Knives.
Crumb Trays,
Crumb Brushe
Patent Plated Pudding Dishe
12 1 tuthstit]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HOLIDAY PRESENT
FOR BOYS.
Fine Calf Boots.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE CHESNUT.
1 13 thstuDt

HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBE
Fancy Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves a
Collars. Large stock of all grade goods at lowe
prices. MOYER'S Harness, Saddlery and Trun
Store, No. 720 MARKET Street. 2 17 1mrp

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The exercises of the Eighteenth Annual Commencement of the Institute for Colored Youth opened yesterday afternoon at the school-house on Bainbridge street, above Ninth.

—At a meeting of the Franklin Institute held last evening, papers were read on the following:—"The inefficiency of many of the lightning-rods now in use;" the "deleterious effects of carbonic oxide;" and "the proposed bridge across the Delaware, opposite Philadelphia," on all of which there were discussions by the members. Articles were exhibited as follows:—Apparatus for feeding steam boilers; damper for stove pipes, and apparatus for lubricating machinery. At the close of the meeting, the Secretary, Dr. Wahl, exhibited illuminated photographs of the spots on the disc of the sun during the fourteen days of observation, and the changes of the solar disc for the same period. Nominations were made for officers of the Institute for the ensuing year, as follows:—For President, Coleman Sellers; Vice-President, Dr. Robert E. Rogers; Secretary, Dr. Wahl.

—The Grand Conclave of Pennsylvania, Order of S. P. K., held its second day's ession during yesterday, and the time was upied in the transaction of the general siness of the Order, and legislation for bordinate conclaves. The returns of the rious conclaves were presented, showing 13 nclaves under the jurisdiction of the Grand nclave of Pennsylvania, with a large and reasing membership, an universal interest nifested in the Order, and a desire to ex- d its usefulness. Amendments to the n-titution were adopted, and a code of by- s for the more perfect government of the and Conclave. Nominations for officers the ensuing year were made, and the and Conclave adjourned to hold its next sion in June at Shamokin, Pa.

Domestic Affairs.

—Reports of extremely cold weather come m the Northwestern States.

—The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers was lebrated last evening at Plymouth Rock, ass.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, er the close of our report, Mr. Sumner's planation being ended, the regular busi- ss of the Senate was commenced. Bills re introduced by Mr. Edmunds, increasing e pensions of disabled soldiers and sailors d widows and children 20 per cent.; by Mr. ott, to equalize the salaries of certain Bu- au officers; and by Mr. Corbett, to increase e salaries of heads of departments and dges of United States courts. The House ll relating to classification of sugar was ssed. The San Domingo resolution was scussed, Mr. Sumner severely criticising e course of the administration. Debate was ntinued in night session.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

E CONFERENCE OF THE GREAT POWERS ON THE EASTERN QUESTION—SPEECH OF KING WILLIAM—ROGRESS OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The siege train before Paris s been largely increased.

At Belfort the faubourg de Franc was fired by e Prussian shells and destroyed.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—[Special to the New York orld.]—A dispatch from Munich says it is certain at the treaty between Bavaria and the North erman Bund has been rejected by the lower hamber, having failed to receive a two-thirds te. The Chamber will be disolved and a new e chosen, involving great delay. This action is garded as an insult to Germany, and especially Prussia.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—[Special to New York World.] ranville to-day issued invitations to the confer- ce. The language of the notes is so framed that e conference, although ostensibly called to settle e Eastern question, may also consider the Lux- mbourg difficulty and the proposed session of Al- ce and Lorraine.

Strong pressure is brought to bear upon the gov- nment that it may give to Edmund Cardwell the inister of War, the portfolio laid down by John right, in order that the office may have a more ficient head.

TOURS, Dec. 20.—The army of the Loire has ined the army of the west near Le Mans.

The Duke of Mecklenburg has passed St. Calais, nd Frederick Charles is marching west from Blois. he German reserves are hurrying up.

The country between Lagny and Metz is under ater.

Garibaldi's forces in the eastern departments ffer bitterly from cold.

DIJON, Dec. 21.—The Baden troops engaged at uits on the 18th say that the fight lasted five ours. The French force consisted of two Lyons egiments, two regiments of mobiles, and a large umber of Franc-tireurs; in all 20,000 men, with ghteen guns. One thousand Germans were killed nd wounded. The French lost 1700 killed and ounded, besides many prisoners, guns, and a large quantity of ammunition.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 20.—The left wing of the German forces operating against the army of the Loire is advancing on Tours, and the right on Le Mans. Hundreds of wounded are abandoned by the French.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The *Kreuze Zeitung* of to-day says, with regard to the neutrality of Luxembourg, that diplomatic negotiations were impossible in time of war. The German armies would thereby be compromised, while the abrogation of the treaties secures their safety. The Prussian government is ready to submit its claim to arbitration affecting the position of Luxembourg as an independent State.

The Diet of Hesse Darmstadt has approved the federal treaties, and voted a war credit of 3,662,090 florins.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The *Staat Anzeiger* publishes Count Von Bismarck's note of December 3, in regard to Luxembourg. It is nearly identical with the leading article in the North German Gazette of December 19.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—[Special to the New York World.]—The following is the speech of King William, delivered in reply to the address of the deputation received by him at Versailles on the 18th:

Gentlemen—Receiving you here on foreign territory, far distant from the German frontier, I am prompted to express my gratitude to that Providence whose wonderful dispensation has brought us together in this ancient royal residence. God has given us victories which we hardly dared to hope or to ask for, when last summer I asked your support in this great war. You gave me that support to its fullest extent. I thank you in my name and in that of the army and nation.

The victorious armies among which you have sought me have found in the sacrificing spirit of the country encouragement and support amid battles and privations. The means voted for the continuation of the war by the Diet have given new proof that the nation is determined to exert all its energies. The political life of Germany will develop itself all the more, because the basis offered to the South German allies is of their own free choice. I hope those States yet to be consulted will follow the same path.

The summons addressed me by the King of Bavaria to re-establish the imperial dignity of the ancient German Empire has deeply affected me; and not my own feelings, not even my own judgment, have determined my decision. Only in the unanimous voice of the German Princes, the free cities and the German nation, I can recognize the call of Providence, which I can obey, with God's blessing.

The King of Bavaria has informed me that the assent of all the German princes and free cities has been secured, and official notification will shortly follow. That the painful sacrifices which we are undergoing, and which touch my heart as yours, will not be in vain, we will not lay aside our arms until Germany's frontier has nothing to fear from future attacks.

The North German Diet has been called upon to co-operate in the work of the unification of Germany. I thank it for its almost unanimous assent to the treaties giving organic expression to the unity of the nation.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 19.—[Special to N. Y. Herald.] Reliable accounts from Versailles state that another battery, constructed on the slope below Mont Valerien, tried to throw shells across the Seine to St. Germain, and others to the bridge connecting the Vesenal forest with St. Germain. The whole road between St. Germain and Versailles is now under fire when the French choose. If the army of the north acts with the army of the Loire, Paris may be saved.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The *Golos* explains that in discarding the portion of the treaty which neutralizes the Black Sea, Russia only cancelled a compact which all parties regarded obsolete.

MADRID, Dec. 20.—In the Cortes to-day a motion providing for the dissolution of the body was carried by 126 to 4 amid great excitement. The opposition immediately left the Chamber.

During the debate Senor Robledo declared he and his party did not wish for a *coup d' etat*, but were determined to save the King or parish with him.

Senor Figueras followed in support of the motion for dissolution, but admitted that the country would not settle into tranquility even though the Duke of Aosta were now on the throne, unless the finances were suitably arranged. The motion was supported by the government, the members thereof expressing the sentiment that to save the country all measures were allowable.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—Minister Murat proposes to issue 40,000,000 colonial bonds through the Bank of Havana, bearing eight per cent. interest, an extraordinary credit to be opened to pay this interest and principal. This failing, an arrangement will be made with the Havana landholders. On the promulgation of the proposed law, the extraordinary issues of the bank are to cease, but the bank may double its capital, and its issues will be good for Cuban taxes. It is thought that the Cortes will pass the measure.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. M. Hall Stanton in the chair.

The resignation of R. W. Downing was received and accepted.

The Committee on Supplies submitted their report, in which the awards for contracts for the supply of school material are made.

Dr. A. Nebinger said that upon a careful examination of a tabulated statement of all the bids for supplies to the Board for 1871, with the prices of 1870, the figures demonstrate that there will be a saving of more than $6000. More than $4000 of this will be saved in the price of books furnished by Brewer & Tileston and Eldridge & Brother. Thus great pecuniary results have already manifested themselves as the outcropping of the labors of the Committee on Investigation and the wise action of the Board upon the report of that committee.

A statement by the member from the Eleventh ward, that French's Arithmetic could be bought at 30 cents a piece, for which the Board contracted at $4 05 a dozen, gave rise to a very lively debate.

The report was adopted.

Mr. McBride offered a resolution of thanks to the President of the Board, Mr. M. Hall Stanton, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Stanton replied, expressing the hope that a better understanding would henceforth exist between the City Councils and the Board.

A further report of the committee on supplies was received, setting forth that the delay of supplying the schools with fuel was occasioned by the miners strike. A good supply was on hand however.

Mr. Armstrong presented the report of the committee on the revision of studies, a very lengthy document, in which it is said, that the effects of the unequal distribution of work among the departments are felt by those pupils who do not reach the upper departments; for all the education a large number of pupils ever receive ends forever with either the primary or secondary departments. It is to these classes that your committee have endeavored to render justice. Assuming, therefore, that there are one hundred working days in the term, it has been the purpose that each division and each department shall have its fair proportion of the allotted number of studies which, by our present mode, it is rendered essential shall be taught; and while the amount of labor has in some of the divisions been reduced, the studies have also been arranged so as to better suit the capacity of the scholars.

The report then proceeds to allot the course of studies to be pursued in the different schools at great length.

The report was discussed, but final action on it postponed.

Adjourned.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Epitome of Opinions of the English Press on the President's Message.

The London *Times* deeply regrets that General Grant should have assumed the attitude which his message appears to reveal. It seems to be thought in republics as well as in empires that the most promising means of counteracting dissatisfaction at home is to be found in diverting the attention of the people by discussions with foreign powers. It has been for some time past confessed that the domestic administration of the President has not corresponded to the hopes entertained when he entered upon his office. He would fain be re-elected for another term when the time comes, and his message shows him gravitating to the position of General Butler, and bidding for domestic support by menacing foreign powers. His language with regard to the Alabama claims does not warrant any hope of their settlement. He proposes that the United States should ascertain and settle the claims of individual claimants, and should then keep an account open until the British Government desired to make a "full and friendly adjustment" of them—until, in other words, we should be inclined to pay in full of all demands. If Congress should accept this proposition, we cannot resent a strictly domestic act, but it is impossible not to see how thoroughly unpromising it is of any friendly settlement. The Canadian difficulties are, happily, in a different position. They are not yet closed against discussion, and, if the President is disposed to make any formal remonstrance, it will be considered with the keenest desire to satisfy every complaint.

The *Daily News*, speaking of the Alabama claims, says the matter is one of business, and the United States having, by their Plenipotentiary, made us an offer which we accepted, and then, after its acceptance, having rejected it, ought at least to tell us why the rejection took place. General Grant apparently wants us to send him an acknowledgment of indebtedness before we see what the claim against us is; to give a promise to pay, and let the American Government fill in the sum. If this is his meaning, he will have to leave the question to his successor.

The *Post* observes that if the Government of the United States meditate a war with Great Britain, either directly or through Canada, the words of the President are just those which one might expect to find used. If a similar style had been adopted by the Russian Czar or the Prussian King, it would unquestionably have meant mischief. But American Presidents are not to be measured by the same same standard, and we know from experience that on the other side of the Atlantic language must be largely discounted in order to arrive at its real meaning.

The *Telegraph* thinks that the desire expressed in the message to obtain a clear estimate of the private claims advanced by American citizens, in order that "the Government may have the ownership of those claims, as well as the control of all demands against Great Britain," indicates a desire to bring the controversy to a close; and on our side we must most heartily reciprocate that wish.

The *Standard* considers that the message is hardly likely to give satisfaction to any one, much less to raise the credit of a man who seems destined to lose in politics the reputation which—partly by skill, partly by obstinacy, partly perhaps by sheer good fortune—he achieved in war. The Message is not bellicose; and so far it is reassuring. But it is not conciliatory.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—"It would be foolish to deny that the message of President Grant to Congress, as reported by telegraph, bodes disturbed relations between this country and the United States." * * * The weak side of the English position is one which it is not open to the President of the United States to urge upon us. It becomes more and more manifest that in establishing the Dominion of Canada we have taken a step of which we have not yet fully comprehended the serious consequences. The "*Gazette*" then expresses regret that the British empire should be responsible for the effects of the political and public action of the Dominion, and does not consider the tender policy of the English Foreign Office towards the complaints and pretensions of the United States as wise.

—Hon. Henry Chapin has been elected Mayor of Worcester, Mass., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mayor Blake, who died from injuries received by a gas explosion.

—Seven men have been arrested in Sacramento, California, on fourteen accusations for arson, thirteen for highway robbery, and sixteen for burglary. One of the gang has made a confession.

—The bank of a deep cut on the Syracuse and Chenango Railroad fell on Monday morning, burying between fifteen and twenty of the laborers. The bodies of three dead were recovered, and six others, two fatally injured and four severely injured, were removed up to night, when darkness, it is said, put a stop to the search.

—The report of the Department of Agriculture up to December says of the cotton crop:—The total aggregate results, as figured from returns to December 1, make an estimate of 3,800,000 commercial bales, 1,767,000,000 pounds, or eighty-two per cent. of the crop of 1859, which was 2,154,820,000 pounds.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.......... 7·21 MOON SETS..........
SUN SETS........... 4·36 HIGH WATER........ 1·38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
J. PRICE WETHERILL,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.				
Guiding Star	Southam'tn	New York	Nov.	20
Merrimack	Rio Janeiro	New York	Nov.	25
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	1
Batavia	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	3
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	7
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Dec.	7
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	10
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	10
Rhein	Bremen	New York	Dec.	10
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	10
C. of Manch'tr	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	10
Lafayette	Havre	New York	Dec.	10
FOR EUROPE.				
Ottawa	Baltimore	Liverpool	Dec.	23
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Dec.	24
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec.	24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	24
England	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	24
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Dec.	27
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	28
Tyrian	New York	Glasgow	Dec.	28
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec.	31
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	31
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	4
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	7
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.				
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec.	23
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec.	24
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Dec.	24
Virginia	Philadelphia	Charleston	Dec.	24
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Dec.	28
Cuba	Baltimore	N.Orls. via K.W.	Dec.	31
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan.	3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Planet, Sheppard, Mayaguez, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr Catharine W. May, Ensor, Matanzas.
Schr T. E. French, Doughty, Washington, N. C., Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Hooper, Charleston. do.
Schr Maryland, Torrey, Boston, J. R. White & Son.
Schr W. Magee, Lamsey, Washington, L. Audenried & Co.
Barge Mary Brudell, Brudell, New York, do.
Barge No. 103, McCue, do. do.
Barge John Rickson, Boyle, do. do.
Barge Thomas Byrns, Byrns, do. do.
Barge S. A. Covell, Covell, do. do.
Barge Sarah Elizabeth, Lamb, do. do.
Barge Inkermann, Bover, do. do.
Barge A. L. Massey, Ewing, do. do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Research, Mosher, 90 days from Liverpool via River du Loup, in ballast to Souder & Adams.

Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Clara, Mulford, from Danversport, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 21.—The barks reported last evening are unchanged up the Bay. The America went up this A. M.

Wind N. W. Thermometer, 43.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamers City of Washington and Prussian, from New York, at Liverpool yesterday.

Br. steamer Rainton, Reed, from New York 26th ult., at Liverpool 10th inst.

Br. steamers Batavia, Billings, for Liverpool, and Idaho, Price, for Liverpool via Queenstown, cl'd at New York yesterday.

N. G. steamer New York, Lodevig, from New Orleans for Bremen, at Havana 19th inst.

Steamer Alexandra, Peace, at Palermo 30th ult. from Messina, and sailed for New York.

Steamer Corinna, Dryden, from Messina, etc., for New York, sailed from Marseilles 30th ult.

Steamer Tarquin, McDiarmid, for New York, s'ld from Cuxhaven 3d inst.

Steamer Caspian, Scott, for Baltimore, cleared at Liverpool 6th inst.

Steamer Morro Castle, Adams, from Havana, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Victor, Gates, for New York, sailed from New Orleans 18th inst.

Steamer Geo. Washington, Gager, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 16th inst.

Steamer Guiding Star, Hildreth, from Antwerp via Southampton Nov. 20 for New York, put into Bermuda 13th inst. for supplies and fuel, and remained 14th coaling.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 20th inst.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 19th inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Bark Mercur, Brandorff, cleared at Boston 20th 20th inst. for Philadelphia, to load for Europe.

Nor. bark Anna, Wingaard, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Havana 11th inst.

Brigs Open Sea, Coombs, and Abby Watson, Parker, hence, at Boston 20th inst.

Brig Mary Cobb, Brown, hence, at Boston 20th inst.

Brig Herald, Hanson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 10th inst.

Brig Torrent, Tibbetts, hence, at Matanzas 10th instant.

Brig Ginlio, Graf, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Palermo 29th ult.

Schr Alexander Young, Young, cleared at Mobile 16th inst. for New Orleans, in ballast.

Schr S. S. Russell, Smith, hence, at Jacksonville 15th inst. via Savannah.

Schr Gettysburg, Corson, sailed from Charleston 20th inst. for New York.

Schr E. C. Irwin, Johnson, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 18th inst.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 17th inst.

Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, at Fall River 18th inst. from Jacksonville.

Schr A. R. Whitmore, Greenough, hence, at Fall River 19th inst.

Schr A. Trudell, Hess, hence, at Pawtucket 19th instant.

Schr Raven's Wing, Hall, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 19th inst.

Schrs Jessie Wilson, Connelly, and Thomas G. Smith, Bacon, hence, at Charleston 17th inst.

Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, hence, at Charleston 18th instant.

Schrs Lizzie Maul, Buhler; J. S. Weldin, Crowell; and William M. Wilson, Brown, hence, at Providence 19th inst.

Schr Surge, Warwick, for Trenton, sailed from Providence 19th inst.

Schr A. H. Lanning, Brower, hence, at Norfolk 19th inst.

Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 18th inst.

Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 19th inst.

Schr John M. Fiske, Chase, at Boston 20th inst. from New Castle, Del.

Schrs Frank Herbert, Crowell, and Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 20th inst.

Schrs A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, and J. H. Gallagher, Boyle, hence, at Richmond 19th inst.

Schr J. Ponder, Jr., Hudson, for Chester, Pa., and canal boat New Era, Daniel, for Philadelphia, cl'd at New York 20th inst.

Schrs Paugusset, Waples, from Bridgeport, and James Buchanan, Kelly, from Derby, both for Philadelphia, at New York 20th inst.

Schrs Governor Burton, Shaler, from Boston; E. G. Irwin, Johnson, from Providence; and Ocean Wave, Bryant, from Newport, all for Philadelphia, and Wave, Hubbard, from Hartford for Trenton, passed Hell Gate 20th inst.

Schrs Charles C. Smith, Hanson; Ann Elizabeth, Gilling; William F. Phelps Cranmer; and Annie S. Martin, Weeks, for Providence; and Edith B. Everman, Lloyd, for Boston, all fm Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 20th inst.

Schrs James M. Flanagan, Norwood, and J. B. Clayton, Champion, from Boston for Philadelphia; John Cadwalader, Townsend, from Hyannis for do.; and C. S. Edwards, Corson, from Hingham for Baltimore, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.

Schrs T. Benedict, Crockett, from Woodbridge, N. J.; Charles E. Jackson, Cullen, hence for Lynn; A. H. Cain, Simpson, do. for Gloucester; Ringdove, Swain, from Calais for Philadelphia; R & S. Corson, Corson, and Mary P. Hudson, Vaughan, from Boston for do.; Emma D Finney, Quillen, from Rockport, Mass., for New York; and R. G. Whildin, Fennimore, from Vinalhaven for do., at Holmes' Hole 18th inst. Sailed, schrs C. S. Edwards and J. B. Clayton.

Schr Virginia, Small, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The Belgian ship Charles, Lechere, at New York from Antwerp, brought Captain Wyman and crew of the bark A. B. Wyman, which was burned at sea. The A. B. Wyman sailed from Savannah Nov. 27 for Liverpool, with a cargo of 2700 bales cotton, and on the 8th of December, at 10 A. M., when in lat. 36 06, long. 61 41, during a squall from the southwest, was struck by lightning, which set the vessel on fire in the hold. Fortunately the Charles hove in sight, and the captain of the bark and his crew were all taken off their burning vessel, 14 in all, and safely brought to port. The A. B. Wyman was 825 tons register, and was built in 1866, at Addison, Maine. She was owned in Boston by Mr. Enoch Benner, for whom she was built.

CLOTHING.

HABILLEMENTS
No 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

For a
Holiday Present
NOTHING
Better than a nice
SMOKING JACKET.
A lot just made up.
CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,
Of all styles.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE,
Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles.
PRESENTATION BIBLES,
CHRISTMAS,
WEDDING, and
BIRTHDAY
PRESENTS.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Panelled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

Chain-Back Albums.

The superiority of "THE HARDING PATENT FLEXIBLE CHAIN-BACK ALBUM" over all others heretofore manufactured will, upon the slightest examination, be apparent to all.

Also, a large assortment of Photograph Albums, new and beautiful styles, made in the usual manner.

W. W. HARDING,
No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,
12 16 14trp BELOW FOURTH STREET.

HOME AMUSEMENTS.

PARLOR AND JUVENILE GAMES,
FRESH AND NEW, AND IN GREAT VARIETY.
TOY, JUVENILE, AND MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS.
ALSO,
BIBLES, PRAYERS, ETC.
GLOBES, MICROSCOPES, WRITING DESKS, ETC.
PARLOR AND FLOOR CROQUET,
In different styles.
ALPHABET AND BUILDING BLOCKS, ETC.
J. A. BANCROFT & CO.,
12 17 smwth4t No. 512 ARCH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES YOUNG, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELIZABETH YOUNG, administratrix of the estate of JAMES YOUNG, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 507 RACE Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 10 stuth5t* JOSEPH ABRAMS, Auditor.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 41

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 22 3mrp

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTIO of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE
ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, }
PHILADELPHIA, Nov 3. 1870. }

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until December 31, 1870, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
2. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.
3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
4. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
5. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
6. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
7. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

Proposals must be sealed, and will be received until 3 o'clock of the day mentioned, but will not be opened until after the decision of the Court on the petition for an injunction now pending.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1819
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
98 DUANE St. and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.

This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.

NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—No. 255 MARKET STREET.—
FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE.
Apply to C. D. RITCHIE,
A. E. WIEGAND,
12 20 tuths4t* No. 568 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
RARE CHANCE,
STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.
Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY RESIDENCE No. 1239 S. BROAD Street, Rent $700 GEO. SERGEANT, No. 226 S. FOURTH St. 12 20 3t*

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
2 1 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

Nolen's Medicinal Cod Liver Oil,
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ETC.
The utmost reliance may be placed on its genuineness and superior quality.
Sold in bottles only, by all Druggists.
SHOEMAKER & NOLEN,
PROPRIETORS,
12 8 thstu3m No. 121 South FRONT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22,
Shakespeare's
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS as..............Beatrice
E. L. DAVENPORT as..............Benedick
Supported by CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr., and a Star Company.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 22,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
Coleman's tragic play, in five acts, of
THE IRON CHEST.
Sir Edward Mortimer..............EDWIN BOOTH
And Shakespeare's comedy, in three acts, of
TAMING OF THE SHREW.
Friday—BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH,
STRANGER and DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Saturday—BOOTH MATINEE—HAMLET.
Monday Afternoon—THE RAPPAREE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK. LAST NIGHTS.
MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK,
the last six representations of McCloskey's Drama,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON
AS
JOE FERRIS, THE "FERRET.
Friday, last Benefit of
OLIVER DOUD BYRON.
MONDAY (Christmas), OURS.

CONCERT HALL—
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Commencing MONDAY, Dec. 26,
SAM SHARPLEY'S SILVER SHOW.
The Great FOGRENIA, the Royal Conjuror.
The EUROPEAN TROUPE of TRAINED BIRDS, MICE, and CATS, all performing together and being in perfect harmony in the same cage; and the CARNIVAL OF CRŒSUS, giving each auditor an ELEGANT PRESENT, ranging in value from 25 cents to $25.
Admission, 25 and 50 cents. Children, 25c. 12 20 6t

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
WONDERFUL COMBINATION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—FAMILY NIGHT EVERY FRIDAY, on which occasions the entertainment will be conducted upon the same principle as the Saturday Matinee. Refreshments will not be allowed in the Theatre, and everything will be arranged to amuse and delight a Family Audience.

AT MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S GREAT CHAMPION CIRCUS, TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, are to be nightly witnessed the greatest novelties and wonders, including
"THE MAN WITH THE IRON JAW,"
THE EMINENT FRENCH WRESTLERS,
SIG. OBERTO, THE CONTORTIONIST,
THE GRAND EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
and other novelties.
Prices as usual. Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday at 2½. 12 19 6t

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of
HUSH A BYE BABY;
OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

FRENCH BAZAAR — CONCERT HALL.—
Continuing daily and nightly until December 24 (Christmas Eve), inclusive.
The objects of this Bazaar are purely charitable—to relieve the widow and orphan, the sick, wounded, and dying—and the destitute victims of the War in France.
The Ladies who have organized this work, therefore, make a general appeal to the citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity to visit the Fair, and by their generous patronage make it a substantial success.
Music by an efficient Orchestra under CARL SENTZ.
Season Tickets, $1.
Single admission, 25c. 12 14

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON.
EVENINGS AT 7½. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3.
Double-Headed Sphynx. Grand Oracle of Memnon. Egyptian Transformations. The Rogueries of Ventriloquism. 100 Learned Canaries. Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 12 13

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
ROLLINS' COMEDY COMBINATION.
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.
ROUGH DIAMOND.
Matinee on Saturday at 2 P. M. 12 19 6t

GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR.—
NOW OPEN.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
EVERY EVENING.
Admission, Single Tickets..............25 cents
Season Tickets..............$1·00

GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
from December 20 to January 2, 1871.
Gifts for the Fair, communications received, and information given at the German Society's Hall, No. 24 South SEVENTH Street. 11 28 30t*

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—GERMANIA ORchestra Matinees every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½. Tickets, 50 cents. Packages of 4 for $1. 12 2

HOLIDAY GOODS.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Have just received a large assortment of new and elegant PARIAN STATUETTES, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES AND TOILET SETS,
PERFUMERY BOXES, MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
AND CIGAR HOLDERS,
Together with a great variety of
FANCY ARTICLES,
Especially adapted for holiday presents, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices. 12 6 16t

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

H. DIXON, NO. 21 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
Philadelphia.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
RICH FANCY AND TOILET GOODS.
A magnificent assortment, unsurpassed for variety, elegance of style, or moderation in price.
Fine French Flowers for Jardinieres, rich Bohemian and China Toilet Sets and Vases, Parian Busts and Statuettes, gilt mounted Card Receivers and Flower-holders, Bohemian Glass, China, Lava, Parian Marble, Bronze, and Gilt Ornaments, Rich Paris and Vienna Fans, Real Whitby Jet, Vulcanite and French Jewelry, Cigar and Tobacco Boxes and Holders, Writing Desks; Glove, Handkerchief, and Work-Boxes; Dressing Cases, Tablets, Paper Cutters.
SILK, GINGHAM, AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS, CANES, ETC.,
with a thousand other articles, embracing all that is new or desirable for bridal, birthday or holiday presents, superior in quality and moderate in price.
H. DIXON, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street, between Market and Chesnut, east side. 12 17smtuth4t

La Belle
Kid Glove
BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthsatf

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1870.

GRANT, SUMNER, AND SAN DOMINGO.

We said some days ago, in commenting upon the probable proceedings of the present session of Congress, that the San Domingo question would probably become an exciting topic, and that it remained to be seen whether the Republican party would not split upon this famous West Indian rock. The debate in the Senate yesterday shows that there was good ground for this apprehension. Grant and his staff of personal adherents have metaphorically drawn their swords upon Sumner and his special adherents, and the Massachusetts Senator displays an intense anxiety to strike as many hard blows as he can at the administration. We have had nothing like this passage of arms since the days when Douglas and Buchanan joined issue on the Lecompton question, but in that memorable contest we opine that the Senatorial champion was a much more vigorous combatant, and armed with a far better cause than the Senatorial gladiator in the present tournay, while Grant is in many respects a much stronger President than Buchanan.

The practical effect of the quarrel will probably be to make Sumner the central figure or leader of the Republican or semi-Republican opposition to Grant, which has gradually been developed, by various incidents and from various causes, in the Senate and in the country. Men who do not care a button for the San Domingo business, but who have private grievances of various descriptions to avenge, will seek the Sumner camp, and unite with his horde of motley forces. But dissensions of this kind are nearly inevitable, and it is perhaps a piece of good fortune for the administration that Sumner is to become the leader of its enemies. With all his reputation this doughty Massachusetts orator is essentially a weak, vain, visionary, and impracticable man. After trying to make fine speeches for twenty years, he has never yet uttered a sentence which is treasured and familiarly quoted by the American people. In the Senate, he habitually spurns party obligations whenever his own bad judgment happens to differ from that of the majority of his associates. As Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations his want of common sense has been a constant source of trouble and annoyance. His speech on the Alabama claims was probably the most ridiculous mess of nonsense that was ever uttered by any man holding a high official position. Considering that he lavished long columns of extravagant eulogy upon the acquisition of useless Alaska, his present hostility to the acquisition of San Domingo—whose territory may prove of immense service to the United States, on account of its geographical position, its value as a naval station, and the capacity of its soil to produce unlimited quantities of coffee and sugar—is ludicrously inconsistent; and it proves what the country should have known long ago, that Sumner is totally unreliable and untrustworthy either as a partisan leader or as a statesman. The main pretext of his opposition to the Presidential policy, viz., that injustice may be done in some unexplained way to the warring factions of Hayti, is in itself supremely absurd, and his whole speech of yesterday proved conclusively that he is influenced by narrow prejudice or passion, rather than by reason or patriotism. Whatever may be the shortcomings, faults, or demerits of the President, he certainly does not deserve the abuse that has been lavished upon him for his San Domingo experiment; and if we are to buy an inch of new soil from any foreign quarter, this speculation promises to be more profitable than any of those which Sumner has favored.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE REVISION OF STUDIES.

An important subject brought up at the meeting yesterday was the revision of studies, upon which a committee appointed to consider the matter made a report. The committee stated that the main object was to avoid the system of mechanical cramming, and in a review of the distribution of studies in the different school departments the defects of the system according, to the ideas of the committee, were pointed out. There is no doubt whatever that in all our public schools there is at present entirely too much mere cramming and too little real study The teachers instead of giving instruction merely hear recitations, and the minds of the children are overtasked in acquiring an ill-digested mass of facts about the value and application of which they have no idea whatever. The teachers are not altogether to blame for this, because under the present system they are of necessity obliged to hear recitations in the manner they do, or they could not get through with the daily routine laid out for them, or make the kind of reports upon the condition of their scholars that are required. Not the least of the evils, therefore, of the cramming system is that it has a tendency to unfit the teachers for what ought to be the real work of their profession, and to make them merely hearers of recitations instead of teachers in the proper acceptation of the term. The consideration of the report made by the Committee on the Revision of Studies was postponed until the next meeting of the board, when we hope it will be discussed with a proper appreciation of its importance. The subject is one that will demand of the members of the board great care and earnest deliberation; and there is an opportunity for them to make substantial improvements in our system of public education that will increase the value of the schools immensely.

NOTICES.

OVERCOATS, EIGHT DOLLARS.
OVERCOATS, EIGHT DOLLARS.
OVERCOATS, EIGHT DOLLARS.
MEN'S ALL-WOOL
MELTON
OVERCOATS,
REDUCED TO EIGHT DOLLARS,
TO CLOSE THEM OUT,
BY
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS,
Other goods in proportion.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE, successor to Simon Colton & Clarke, has now on hand at the old stand, S. W. corner of Broad and Walnut streets, one of the finest stocks of Christmas groceries to be found in the city. It is not only fine but large also, and embraces the finest staples and seasonable luxuries for the Christmas table. Competition in either price, excellence, or variety is positively defied. The best of white Almeria grapes may here be found and may be bought for 35c. per pound, or three pounds for one dollar; also the finest of double and single crown raisins in quarter boxes, the former at $2·25, the latter at $2. These goods cannot be bought at any other store at these prices. In addition to these, new Grenoble walnuts, filberts, Princess paper-shell almonds, Pecan nuts, shellbarks, citron, currants, figs, prunes, olives, jellies and jams, oranges, lady-apples for the Christmas-tree and dinner-table, pears, wines of all descriptions, and other articles positively too numerous to mention, are included in the stock, and may be seen on personal application. There is, in fact, nothing wanting that is at all desirable, and all tastes can certainly be suited at the lowest prices at which they can be sold. Those who patronize the establishment will find themselves well satisfied with their bargains.

WHY UNCLE JOHN WENT TO PARKINSON'S.—
"Twas the night before Christmas," well what if it was?
Is it coming again, that *"ridiculus mus!"*
Growled old Uncle John, as he tied up his head
And shuffled away to his bachelor-bed,
Thinking himself a most fortunate chap,
With nothing to trouble his "long winter's nap"
But the wind out of doors made a terrible clatter,
And conscience *would* speak, "that's what was the matter,"
So he lay there forlorn and shivered and trembled,
When there right beside him stood one who resembled
The famed Santa Claus, but his broad merry face
Wore a frown that was surely there quite out of place;
To the stockingless chimney he pointed with ire,
When up rose the fire-place higher and higher,
And there through the flame, with amazement, John saw
Aunts, uncles, and brothers and cousins-in-law
In cheerful excitement preparing the store
For the happy young chicks, who were dreaming it o'er.
And now, growing plainer, was one little room,
A poor little taper revealing its gloom,
And a woman who wept, as she sewed by its gleam,
For the children whose Christmas must be all a dream!
John shrank from the light in good Santa Claus' eye,
For he knew why his poor sister Grace must thus sigh!
"Not for you happy Christmas!" as sternly he spoke!
Santa Claus melted up the wide chimney like smoke,
And John with a shiver of terror awoke!
Rejoiced that the morning dissolved the dark spell,
And knowing that only what ends well *is* well,
He hastened to Parkinson's, Chesnut near Broad,
And bought all the bonbons his purse could afford,
Caramels and pralines of every description, *ne plus ultra,*
Chocolate drops, glaced walnuts, Diablotious "Jim Crows,"
Imperial and Chantilly creams,
Enough to defend from an army of dreams,
And sped to put smiles where the tears freely came,
Dost thou *take*, gentle reader? Go thou do the same!
THE PARKINSON CARAMEL DEPOT,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD.

BRONCHITIS.—The usual symptoms of this disease are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, Hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, a spitting of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run through every part of the lungs. Jayne's Expectorant immediately suppresses the cough, pain, inflammation, fever, and difficulty of breathing, produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Sold by all druggists.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS are elegant Christmas presents. We are selling scores.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 Chesnut street.

BRADBURY PIANOS, beautiful Christmas presents.
GOULD & FISCHER.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet Organs; standard of excellence throughout the world.
GOULD & FISCHER.

STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, used by artists everywhere.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 Chesnut street.

DUM VIVIMUS, VIVAMUS.—The Parkinson Caramel Depot, No. 1409 Chesnut street. A splendid assortment of rare, new, and delicious Confectionery, Caramels, and Bonbons, *pure* and *fresh*, made expressly for the festive season.

WINTER CAPS.

A large and superior stock of tasteful CAPS, in Otter, Seal, and Astrachan, and in fine imitations. Also in Beaver Cloth, Plush, Cassimere, Velvet, and Silk, proper for skating, sleighing, walking, horseback riding or railroading, as well as for party and opera-going. Genuine SCOTCH CAPS in great variety. Melton's celebrated London DRESS and "DERBY" HATS, for which the undersigned is agent.

WARBURTON,
HATTER,
CHESNUT Stree
1 20 6trp Next door to Post Office.

THE
DRESS HAT OF THE PERIOD.

In style most elegant, "yet not expressed in fancy."
Of materials the richest and of workmanship the best.
In durability and in brilliancy most enduring.
In price most moderate. In ventilation perfect.
In comfort and easy fitting quite unequalled.
"A combination and a form indeed," as Shakespeare has it. Come and see.

WARBURTON,
HATTER,
CHESNUT Street.
12 20 6tip Next door to Post Office.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHRISTMAS.

SEASONABLE LUXURIES
For the Table for December 25, 1870.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE
AT THE OLD STAND
BROAD AND WALNUT,

Offers a very large and attractive stock of the Finest Fancy and Staple Good Things for the table that can be found in the city.

Competition is Defied.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, in the finest order, 35c. per pound, or 3 pounds for $1.

FINEST DOUBLE CROWN RAISINS, in quarter boxes, at $2·25.

FINEST SINGLE CROWN RAISINS, in quarter boxes, at $2.

P. S.—They Cannot be Purchased at any other Store for these Prices.

NEW GRENOBLE WALNUTS, FILBERTS.
PRINCESS PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS.
PECAN NUTS AND SHELLBARKS.

Citron, Currants, and Cooking Raisins
Of the finest quality, Very Low.
Canned Fruits and Preserves.
ALSO,
CANNED VEGETABLES, OF THE BEST KNOWN BRANDS.
FIGS, VERY LARGE AND PERFECT.
ALSO,
DELICIOUS PRUNES, IN SMALL PACKAGES.

Large Fine Queen Olives.
By the Gallon or Quart.
Jellies and Jams in variety.
The largest and finest quality of
FLORIDA AND HAVANA ORANGES.
LADY APPLES.
To beautify the Christmas Tree and Dinner Table.

DUCHESS AND BARTLETT PEARS
in Cans. The Original Flavor perfectly Preserved.

Preserved Meats and Potted Game.
CHEESE.
ENGLISH STILTON, FRENCH ROQUEFORT and NEUFCHATEL, EDAM, CHEDDAR, SWISS, GRUYERE, OCTAGONS, PINE APPLE, IMITATION ENGLISH, PARMESAN, and CREAM.

STAPLE GROCERIES
Of the best the markets of the world can produce.
CORDIALS.
GENUINE IMPORTED CORDIALS,
CHARTREUSE, LIQUEUR DE BENEDICTINE,
CURACAO MARASCHINO,
CACAO DE LA VANILLE, ABSINTHE.

All the Popular Brands of Champagnes,
AT AGENTS' PRICES.
L. Roederer, Clicquot, Moet & Chandon, Ernest Irroy, G. H. Mumms, Piper Heidsieck, Heidsieck & Co., and others.

English and Scotch
Ales and Dublin Stout,
At $2·25 per dozen.

OLD MADEIRA,
ALL GRADES OF SHERRY.

Our specialty is TABLE SHERRY in casks of 20 gallons at $2·50 per gallon by the cask and $2·75 by the five-gallon demijohn.

PORT WINES,
Which we defy you to purchase elsewhere in this country, of the vintages of 1830, 1847, and 1865, because we imported for our own special sales, and the trade do not pay the price for such Wines, and importers do not import them.

30 Varieties of the Finest Cigars.

BRANDY
Of the best that can be imported, for family use,
In fact, there is nothing wanted for the table that is within our reach that we have not in store, ready for each and all tastes, and
At the Lowest Prices
For which they can be produced.
We strive to meet every one with prompt and courteous attention, and to wait upon them as becomes a first-class establishment.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
12 22 4p PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

Office, 720
Willcox & Gibbs
Chestnut
Silent
Street,
Sewing Machines
Philadelphia.

"I give my hearty preference to the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing Machine."
FANNY FERN.

"The weight of reliable evidence being overwhelming for that of the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing Machine, I decided upon it, procured it, *and am more than satisfied.*"
GRACE GREENWOOD.

"I have the Wheeler & Wilson, the Grover & Baker, and the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines in my family. I use the Willcox & Gibbs most frequently, thinking it far superior to either of the others."
MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"My wife would not accept a Sewing Machine of any other patent *as a gift*, if she must receive it on condition of giving up the Willcox & Gibbs."
REV. OLIVER CRANE,
Carbondale, Pa.

"The Willcox & Gibbs is the *only* Sewing Machine whose working is so sure and simple that I could venture to introduce it into Syria."
REV. A. T. PRATT,
Missionary American Board.

"We have used various Sewing Machines within our family, but it is the *unanimous* opinion of the household, that the Willcox & Gibbs is the best of them all."
REV. J. S. HOLME,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

"For simplicity and mechanical accuracy of construction, I have seen no Sewing Machine equal to the Willcox & Gibbs."
ENOCH LEWIS,
Of the Pennsylvania Central R. R.

A correspondence on the subject of Sewing Machines is respectfully solicited.
D. S. EWING,
720 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EVERY VARIETY OF
Silk,
Alpaca, and
Gingham
UMBRELLAS,
WITH IVORY, PIMENTO, AND PARTRIDGE HANDLES,
FOR SALE BY
WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET Street,
12 14 10t4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

We desire to call the attention of the public to our
Fine Fruits, Nuts, and Delicacies
Of every description, and to the fact that we are selling our goods as low as possible.
Call and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

HERKNESS' BAZAAR, NINTH AND SANSOM Streets.
TRUSTEES' PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ELEGANT DRIVING ESTABLISHMENT.
On Saturday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, by order of S. J. & Theo. Megargee, Trustees,
A pair of black horses (horse and mare), 8 and 9 years old, 16 hands high, long tails.
ALSO,
An elegant park phaeton, by Collings.
No-top wagon, by Wallis & Blakiston.
Harness, by Phillips.
Sleigh, pole and shafts, by Tiedeken.
Horse blankets, robes, covers, etc.
May be seen at Hart's stables, Broad street, above Green, previous to sale.
ALFRED M. HERKNESS,
12 21 3t4p Auctioneer.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS Wife, two FURNISHED ROOMS (parlor and bed-room connecting) for permanent occupation, with Board. Central location desired. Address Box 2006, City Post-office. 12 22 6t

CLOTHING.

If You Have a Faithful Coachman,
Now is a Good Time
TO MAKE HIM A
CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S Present
Of a Beautiful Coachman's Coat.

We make a specialty of these Coats, and consequently do a very large business in them.

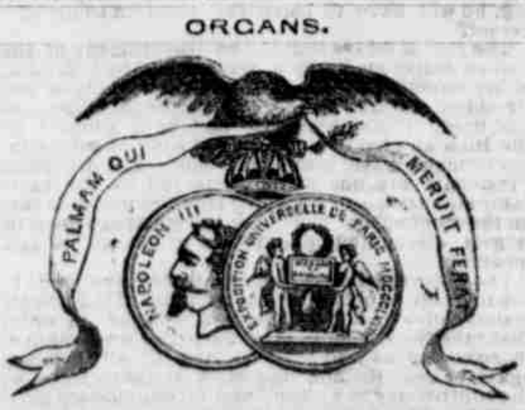
With ample size of cape,
With serviceable thickness of cloth,
With tasteful and durable trimmings,
With stylish cut of approved pattern.
With rich and elegant buttons,
We can make your Coachman as
Comfortable and as Stylish
As the Coachman of anybody in the world.

We keep a large assortment of these, as also of every description of FINE CLOTHES for Men and Boys, OR we will make to order from our immense stock of splendid piece goods, at lowest price, and at shortest notice.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

IT IS EVEN SO!
HAVING TOO MANY
CHEVIOTS!
AND WISHING TO CLEAR THEM OFF, WE WILL SELL THEM
BELOW COST!
SUITS COSTING $15 WE OFFER AT $13.
" " $19 " $16.
" " $22 " $18.
EITHER READY-MADE OR MADE TO MEASURE.
These are all Sound Goods
AND THE
MOST SEASONABLE,
THE MOST SERVICEABLE,
AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE SUIT,
AND BY FAR
The Cheapest in the City.
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 8 thstu1m] PHILADELPHIA.

ORGANS.


PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT
NAPOLEON III
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE PARIS MDCCCLXVII

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

The CABINET ORGANS made by this Company are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America but also in Europe, and are so generally the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of the class, that few need to be assured of their superiority.

PRICES REDUCED, OCTOBER, 1870.
RANGE OF PRICE FROM $50 to $1000.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full information, and TESTIMONY CIRCULAR, will be sent free to any one desiring them.

GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
J. E. GOULD. PHILADELPHIA.
WM. G. FISCHER. 12 10 13t 4p

DRY GOODS.

USEFUL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Invites an examination of his large stock of SILKS and DRESS GOODS in every variety and design.
POINTE, LACES, SETS,
POINTE APPLIQUE, " COLLARS,
VALENCIENNES, " HDKFS.
THREAD, "
Hdkfs., Linen, Hem-stitch, Embroidered, and Silk, Roman Sashes and Ties, Fancy Silk Scarfs and Ties, India Scarfs.
GLOVES—Kid, Beaver, Cloth and Fancy.
VELVETS.
Ladies' Cloakings, Plushes, Velveteens.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, ETC.
The entire stock is offered at prices to insure
9 24 stuthspom RAPID SALES.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1805.
Holiday Groceries.
Crippen & Maddock,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
Now offer to the citizens of Philadelphia and surroundings one of the largest and best assortments of
FINE GROCERIES
Ever offered in Philadelphia,
EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.

White Almeria Grapes
In fine order.
Only 31 Cents Per Pound,
And in kegs at wholesale price.
The Finest Assortment of Raisins
For Table and for Cooking.
FINEST DOUBLE CROWN RAISINS, in quarter boxes, only
$2·00.
FINEST SINGLE CROWN RAISINS, in quarter boxes, only
$1·90.
NEW CURRANTS, CITRON, LEMON AND ORANGE PEEL.
FIGS IN LAYERS.
FINEST QUALITY OF FRESH NUTS,
As Grenoble Walnuts, Paper-Shell Almonds, Pecan Nuts, Cream Nuts, etc etc.
CHEESE OF FINEST QUALITY,
Such as Stilton, Cheddar, Roquefort, Neufchatel, Edam, Parmesan, Pineapple, Pat Brick, etc. etc.
Canned Goods
Of every description, fresh and in finest order.
POTTED AND PATE GAME, SARDINES, ANCHOVIES, ITALIAN SAUSAGE.
NEW CROP FRENCH PRUNES,
NECTARINES,
FRENCH PLUMS.
NEW CROP QUEEN OLIVES, very fine, by gallon or quart.
MARYLAND SUGAR-CURED HAMS, new and fine.
Black and Japan Teas,
In small boxes, at 20 per cent. reduction,
And a large assortment of every delicacy belonging to the trade on hand at the lowest price, and to families in packages unbroken at wholesale rates, delivered carefully and free of charge.

Crippen & Maddock,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
114p] BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia.
Dealers in and Importers of Fine Groceries.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Open this day a large invoice of
Pink Coral Jewelry
Of Newest Designs, just arrived from Naples.
They will also open on Monday next an invoice of
English Fancy Goods,
Including a fresh supply of
Ladies' Furnished Work Baskets.
Their stock of
PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES
Superior to that of any previous season.
CHRISTMAS GOODS,
In Gold, Silver, Bronze, Crystal, Leather, Wood, Etc. Etc.,
AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.
11 22 tf4p

1870 NOVELTIES 1871
FOR
CHRISTMAS.
PARIAN, BRONZE,
LAVA,
MAJOLICA, JASPER,
CRYSTAL.
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
TYNDALE, MITCHELL & CO.,
707 CHESNUT ST., 707
11 29 tuthsirp PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Booth will personate this evening "Sir Edward Mortimer" in *The Iron Chest*, and "Petruchio" in *The Taming of the Shrew*.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Across the Continent* will be represented this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT *Much Ado About Nothing* will be performed this evening, with Mrs. Scott-Siddons as "Beatrice" and Mr. E. L. Davenport as "Benedick."

AT THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE a miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening.

AT MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, the "Man with the Iron Jaw," the French wrestlers, and the entire equestrian troupe will appear this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractions, including the pantomime of *Hush-a-bye-Baby*, will be presented this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the spectacular drama of *Monte Christo* will be produced this evening in handsome style.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical performance at the Assembly Building this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the Rollins combination will represent the drama of *The Streets of New York* this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon, when the Beethoven programme of last week will be repeated.

SAM SHARPLEY'S silver show, with Logrenia, the conjurer, a troupe of trained birds, mice, cats, etc., will open on Monday next at Concert Hall.

CITY ITEMS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES, OCTOBER, 1870.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS

are the standard of excellence throughout the world. The first at the Paris Exposition. For sale in Philadelphia only at

GOULD & FISCHER'S
ELEGANT WAREROOMS,
NO. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

See their new and beautiful Resonant Cases, with Euphone Solo Stop. Prices, from $50 to $500.

Stock of 100 always on hand.

George Steck & Co.'s Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Also, Haines Brothers' Pianos.

GOULD & FISCHER.
J. E. GOULD.
WILLIAM G. FISCHER.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

BOYS,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

YOU SHOULD not fail to call at the China and Glassware establishment of William Akers & Co., No. 823 Market street, when about to lay in a fresh supply for the table or bed-room. They have the prettiest assortment of china, glass and queensware in the city, and everybody should go there, as it is guaranteed to be a bazaar where the purchaser can save money.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "*Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime.*" Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diptheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY.—Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup for children teething has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest.

THE CITY OF BOSTON has selected Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos for its Normal and Grammar Schools. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street. Prices moderate for cash and instalments, or rent. W. Redfield Phelps & Co., agents.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

DAVIDSON—RULON.—December 21st, at the Continental Hotel, by the Rev. J. S. Heisler, in the presence of J. C. Rulon and friends, Mr. JAMES J. DAVIDSON to Miss MARGARET F. RULON, both of Swedesboro, N. J.

ROSENTHAL—WILSON.—By the Rev. M. A. Day, on the morning of the 21st instant, at the residence of bride's parents, Mr. JOHN SIGMUND ROSENTHAL, of Philadelphia, to Miss EMMA MALINDA WILSON, of Germantown, Pa.

DIED.

BELISLE.—In Camden, on the 20th instant, HENRY W. BELISLE, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of deceased, also Company A, 192d Pennsylvania V. V., 6th Regiment N. J. S. N. G., and Sedgewick Post, No. 6, Camden, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 32 South Fourth street, Camden, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.

HUGHES.—Suddenly, of diphtheria, EDWIN CLARK, youngest son of W. H. H. and Ella Hughes, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Funeral from parents' residence, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock. **

STOCKTON.—On Wednesday morning, the 21st inst., JOHN H. STOCKTON, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1324 Spruce street, on Saturday, 24th instant, at 12 o'clock M. ***

TRUITT.—On the 20th instant, EMMA, wife of Andrew Truitt, and daughter of John and Ruth George, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 46 Washington avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer Vault.

WILLIAMSON.—On the 19th instant, of typhoid fever, WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D., aged 60 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 29 North Eleventh street, on Thursday, December 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. ***

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Office No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 22d, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d day of January, 1871.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 28th day of December next to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 22d of December, payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

W. B. MENDENHALL,
12 14 13t Treasurer.

☞ FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—"PENNSYLVANIA'S Foundation Stones." Lecture by Professor A. R. LEEDS, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

☞ COPIES FROM PRINTING EXECUTED at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' can be taken on all the different varieties of copying papers. It

---

DRY GOODS.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

Dress Goods

To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Eighth Street Emporium for

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.

For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
9 22 ths No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

---

1 8 7 0.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

CHRISTMAS SILKS AND SHAWLS.
CHRISTMAS BLANKETS AND QUILTS.
CHRISTMAS PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
CHRISTMAS HANDKERCHIEFS AND SKIRTS.
CHRISTMAS TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, ETC. ETC.

We have a splendid stock of Dry Goods from which to select presents suitable for old or young or middle aged,

At Very Reasonable Prices.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

P. S.—For the accommodation of persons who cannot shop through the day, we will keep open on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday before Christmas. 1 13 thstu§

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

Important Notice.

The subscribers have received an importation of

HANDKERCHIEFS

Similar to those which have just been closed out by them at such low figures. These goods should have arrived some weeks since, in anticipation of Christmas sales. Being rather late, they have determined to close them out at prices which cannot fail to attract attention.

PERKINS & CO.,

9 South NINTH Street,

12 21 4t PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS.

25 Per Cent. Below Gold Prices.

OUR GREAT SALE OF

Linen Goods,
Table Cloths,
Table Linens.
Table Napkins,
Damask Doylies,
Huckaback and
Damask Towels!
Marseilles Quilts,
Lace Curtains,
Nottingham Curtains,
Rich Curtain Goods, Etc.,

WILL BE CONTINUED AT THE SAME UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

Sheppard,
Van Harlingen,
& Arrison,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

12 17 stuth3t PHILADELPHIA.

WRIGHT'S

NE PLUS ULTRA

Minced Meat.

Unequalled for Quality.

CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there is but one WRIGHT in the market.

DEPOT.
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.

DIAMONDS, PEARLS,
AND
OTHER GEMS.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES FOR LADIES,
WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN,
WATCHES FOR MISSES,
WATCHES FOR BOYS.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

BRACELETS,
NECKLETS,
Sets and Half Sets.
CHAINS, Etc.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

STERLING SILVER,
DINNER AND TEA SERVICES,
AND
FANCY PIECES
FOR
BRIDAL,
BIRTHDAY, AND
GENERAL PRESENTATION.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

ENTIRELY
NEW STYLES
IN
ENGLISH CUT GLASS AND PLATE,
EPERGNE DESSERT SETS,
BERRY BOWLS,
BUFCUITE BOXES,
TAZZAS, Etc.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

GORHAM PLATE,
OUR OWN TRIPLE PLATE,
DINNER SETS,
TEA SERVICES, Etc.
A complete outfit for the table.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

PARIS CLOCKS AND BRONZES,

English Fancy Goods,
Vienna Fancy Goods,
French Fancy Goods.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.
12 19 6trp

PARIAN MARBLE

FIGURES AND GROUPS
OF
EXQUISITE QUALITY.

FARR & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street,
12 21 3trp BELOW FOURTH.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
Sterling Silver Ware,
MUSICAL BOXES, CLOCKS, ETC.

WILSON & STELLWAGEN,
No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 14t4p PHILADELPHIA.

"BRENNAN'S CASKET OF JEWELS."

The Largest, Finest, and Cheapest
STOCK OF JEWELRY IN THE CITY.

JOHN BRENNAN.
12 17 13trp No. 13 S. EIGHTH Street.

PLATED WARE.

Special Announcement

For the Holidays.

ELEGANT SILVER-PLAED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS

Invite special attention to their immense stock of

SILVER PLATED GOODS,

Selected for Holiday sales.

Tea Sets,

Triple Plate, Hard Metal Silver Soldered, from to $75 per set.

Sets as low as $20, and a full stock of goods of ever description in

Silver-Plated Ware Suitable foi Holiday Presents.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

ENCOURAGED BY THE RESULTS THUS FAR
OF OUR

Extraordinary Efforts to Clear Ourselves

OF AN IMMENSE OVERSTOCK,

WE WILL STILL CONTINUE

OUR SPECIAL SALE,

With its Reductions, Discounst, and Abatements!!!

We will sell now at Such Prices as shall make this the

Finest Opportunity for Advantageous Buying!!!

OVERCOATS, SUITS,
COATS, PANTS,
VESTS, BOYS' WEAR, ETC. ETC.

All Sizes, Styles, and Goods,

SELLING SO CHEAP THAT PEOPLE NEED NOT PUT MUCH MONEY IN THEIR POCKETS WHEN THEY COME TO PATRONIZE THE

GREAT SALE AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

OAK HALL.

The Largest Clothing House in America,

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS
OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

11 15 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

JUST RECEIVED,

A large assortment of

ELEGANT PORCELAIN SHADES
AT LOW PRICES.

READING LIGHTS.
DROP LIGHTS,
DECORATED SEVRES SHADES, ETC

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
11 1 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

GOLD SPECTACLES,
GOLD EYE GLASSES,

An immense assortment.

OPERA GLASSES,
SPY GLASSES.
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.
MICROSCOPES, from 50 cents to $600.
STEAM ENGINES.
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS in sets, from 75 cts. to $150.
POCKET COMPASSES.
BOXES OF WATER COLORS.
POCKET RULES AND MEASURES,
MAGIC LANTERNS, with pictures, from $1 to $500.
FANCY THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, GLOBES, AIR PUMPS, ELECTRIC MACHINES, GALVANIC BATTERIES, MAGNETS, Etc. Etc.
MAGNETIC TOYS, MERCURIAL TOYS, Etc.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT STREET,
12 15 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL

ARE THE

WINE MERCHANTS OF THE WORLD!

For $2·15 Per Dozen,

Younger's Scotch Ale,	Guinness' Lublin Stout,
Allsopp's English Ale,	Barclay & Perkins' Stout,
Bass' English Ale,	Hibbert's London Porter.

The BEST of everything in our line PURCHASED FOR CASH and selected by ourselves, and not received on commission from failing New York jobbers.

Chartreuse in Pints and Quarts.	Red and White Curacao.
"Dutch Anisette."	Absinthe.
Maraschino.	Kirsch Wasser.

Fine French Cordials, in Cut Glass Decanters.

Liqueur Benedictorum, for which we are the Sole Agents.

We take pleasure in assuring our friends that most of our foreign goods are imported by ourselves, thus saving to our customers the profit of two or three middlemen.

"SPECIALTIES,"

Henessey Brandy,	Van Beil's Whisky,
Pemartin Sherry,	Saudeman's Ports,
Scotch Whisky,	Exquisite Madeira,

Of the best vintages.

In selecting fine Wines we depend upon our judgment, and import such vintages and such brands as have stood the test of years.

OUR YELLOW SEAL SHERRY.

CHAMPAGNES

Of the most Celebrated Brands.

CIGARS IMPORTED BY H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

And sold at lower prices than most houses purchase at.

We hardly think it necessary to assure our friends that Corner Groceries are not the depositories of the Fine Wines of the World.

Procure your Wines and Liquors from the Importers.

ANGOSTURA AND BOKER'S BITTERS.

APPLE BRANDY. PEACH BRANDY.

One of the firm at all times in the Store.

Our success unparalleled in the history of the trade in Philadelphia is our guarantee.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
The Wine Merchants,
12 19 6t **No 1310 CHESNUT Street.**

THE MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

The January number of *Lippincott's Magazine* commences the seventh volume, with the following series of articles:—

"The Red Fox," by Clara F. Guernsey, illustrated; "An American's Christmas in Paris," by Celia Logan Kellogg; "Whom All Things Name," by Helen Bostwick; "The Panhellenic Dream," by Stephen Powers; "A Trip to Dahomey," in two parts, part i, by J. W. Watson; "Hathaway Stange; or, The Second of January," in two parts, part i; "Life," by M. H. K.; "Scribbles About Rio," by Robert M. Walsh, formerly Secretary of Legation at the Court of Brazil; "Irene," part iv, illustrated; "My Housekeeping in Rome," by Pauline E. Henry; "The Industrial and Financial Effects of the Franco-Prussian War," by David A. Wells, late Special Commissioner of the Revenue; "Old and New," by Edgar Fawcett; "Boys," by A. G. Penn; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

The number has been prepared particularly with reference to the holiday season, and it contains a variety of very entertaining articles. The publishers promise that every effort will be made to maintain the high standing of the magazine, and a number of valuable improvements will be introduced during the coming year. From Mr. David A. Wells' paper on the "Industrial and Financial Effects of the Franco-Prussian War," we take the following paragraph on the effects of the war on the manufacture of kid gloves:—

As an example of great branches of industry which for the time being may be regarded as wholly destroyed in France, that of the manufacture of kid gloves may be particularly referred to. This industry, although having its centre nominally in Paris, is really distributed over the whole of Northern France, and affords occupation to a large number of people in widely distant localities. Thus, the skins, a large number of which are imported from Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, are tanned and dressed at Besancon, Beauvais, Luneville, and a multitude of other places, and then sent to Paris, where the gloves, after being cut to pattern, are distributed throughout the provinces to be sewed by women, who work at their homes. It is thus obvious that, with all means of intercommunication and transport broken up or prevented between Paris and the provinces, this industry must of necessity be brought to a complete stand-still, even though the export demand continues unabated, and the price in foreign countries becomes greatly augmented.

"HARPER'S."

From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received the January number of *Harper's Magazine*, which has the following table of contents:—

"Old Christmas Carol," with an illustrated border; "Folk-Life in Sweden," A. H. Guernsey, with seven illustrations; "The Passion-Play in Oberammergau in 1870," with twelve illustrations; "The Voice of Christmas Past," Mrs. Zadel B. Buddington, with eighteen illustrations; "Blind," R. H. Stoddard; "Frederick the Great—XV the Seven Years' War" (continued), with six illustrations; "The Little Rift within the Lute," Annie Thomas; "Our Public Lands," W. R. Hooper; "A Chapter on Gems," W. H. Strobridge; "The Dolliver Family," Annie Moore, with nine illustrations; "The Young Naturalist in Mexico," S. S. Conant, with nine illustrations; "Anne Furness," by the author of "Mabel's Progress," "Aunt Margaret's Trouble," "Veronica," etc.; "The Seed and Fruit," Lewis Kingsley; "A Daughter of Music," Justin M'Carthy; "Aateros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone," etc.; "My Little Newsboy," Mrs. Caroline Merighi; "The Christmas Sheaf," Phœbe Cary; "The Seventh Decade of the Nineteenth Century," C. C. Hazewell; "The Ancient 'Lady of Sorrow;'" "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Literary Record;" "Editor's Scientific Record;" "Editor's Historical Record;" "Editor's Drawer."

From "Folk-Life in Sweden," by A. H. Guernsey, we take the following description of a Swedish Christmas celebration:—

Jul (Yule) is the great Swedish festival, but it was a festival among the Scandanavians long before the birth of our Saviour. The origin of the name *Jul* is lost in the night of ages. One explanation, which appears the most plausible of all, is that it is simply a corruption of the word *Hjul*, "wheel," and means the annual circuit performed by the sun; the days shortening during one half and lengthening during the other; the point where the longest night and shortest day met being called *Jul-mat*, "wheel-meeting." They commenced their year with the longest night, for, according to them, night, darkness, and cold preceded daylight and warmth. This longest night comes on the 21st of December. Odin, who lived about a hundred years before Christ, ordered that at this season a great sacrificial feast should be observed, lasting during the period when the lengthening of the days was hardly perceptible. This festival, called *Jul-blot*, continued, according to some, until the 13th of January, according to others, until the close of the month. As there was only four days' difference between Jul-mat and Christmas, when Christianity supplanted paganism there was little difficulty in making the change of time, and the heathen Jul, retaining its own name and some of its old observances, was transformed into Christmas.

Preparations for the coming Jul are made long beforehand. While the grain is unthreshed the choicest sheaves are selected from which to brew the Jul-ale and bake the Jul-bread. On Jul-afton, the day before Christmas, the cattle must be let out from the cow-house and driven to water at an earlier hour than common, and returned before noon; otherwise the next harvest will be late. The Swedish peasantry have the same antipathy to forests which characterizes our pioneers; all trees are carefully cut down around their dwellings. But at Jul young pines, stripped of their bark and lower branches, are set out before the house; and as the sun goes down a sheaf of unthreshed grain is hoisted on a pole from the house-top for the benefit of the small birds, for all creatures must have reason to rejoice on the day when Christ came into the world. Meanwhile, within doors the women have been busy scouring and brightening the room and household utensils. The best garments of the family are got out and hung upon the walls, for they think that the Jul-fire shining upon them will preserve them from moths. The servants then proceed to the cattle-house. A mess has been prepared, composed of the same materials as the dinner of a family; a portion of this and a bundle of the choicest forage are given to each cow, with the words, "This is Jul-afton, my little one." The horses, in addition to their forage, have a drink of ale, in order that they may be mettlesome when going to matins the next morning. The poultry are regaled with a dish of Jul-grot, a kind of pudding of flour or rice and milk. The very watch-dog is unchained this night, for it would be a pity that the poor fellow should be tied up and miserable, while every other creature is free and happy. From the position of the cattle auguries are drawn as to the coming harvest. If they are lying down, the crops will be abundant; if they are standing, they will be scanty. If possible, a few hairs from a newly-killed bear are put into each crib; this, it is supposed, will act as a preventive against the attacks of these ferocious animals during the ensuing year.

When night has fallen the great room is lighted up with pitch-pine torches and candles. Supper comes off at 10 or 11 o'clock. A pig's head, or at least some part of a swine, and a large loaf of bread, called Jul-boar, is always placed on the table. This is an undoubted relic of heathen times, for the boar was especially dedicated to the god Frey, the giver of light and sunshine, because it was said that this animal, by turning up the soil with his tusks, taught man to plough. All the family coin and silver cups and spoons are placed on the table, for it is held that the light of the Jul-fire will cause them to be lucky and increase.

The supper concludes with a psalm, in which all the company join. A tankard of ale is left on the table for the delectation of celestial visitants; this is called *Angla-ol*, "angel's-ale." A plate of stirabout, a little tobacco, and some articles of diminutive clothing are left here and there for the *Tomte Gubbe*, or "little old man of the house," a sort of friendly elf, upon whose good-will much depends. He is supposed to have the form of a little old man not larger than a child. The few, who profess to have seen him describe him as clothed in grey homespun, with a red night-cap and clumsy shoes. His special office is to watch around the house and cattle-sheds, to see that every thing is kept clean and tidy, and that the animals are well cared for. So long as he remains with the family all goes well; but if he is displeased, and betakes himself elsewhere, misfortune is sure to follow.

—*The Lady's Friend* for January has been sent us by Turner & Co. It contains a couple of very pretty steel engravings, a number of fashion plates, patterns for needle-work, and other illustrations, and an interesting variety of literary matter.

—From Turner & Co. we have also received *Arthur's Lady's Home Magazine* for January, which is made attractive by a number of clever illustrations and a series of pleasantly written stories, sketches, and poems; the *Children's Hour* for January, in the pages of which the young people will find much good entertainment, and *The Transatlantic* for January, which, as usual, presents an excellent series of stories, poems, and essays selected from the best foreign periodicals.

—*Peters' Musical Monthly* for January presents a good selection of vocal and instrumental music.

—The December number of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* contains a variety of valuable articles on scientific and practical subjects.

—From the Central News Company we have received the December numbers of the *Cornhill Magazine* and *London Society* and the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

—The Chicago *Bureau* for December is filled with valuable information on commercial and industrial subjects that will be appreciated by the advocates for the protection of home industry. The *Bureau* is the ablest advocate for protection in the West, and its articles are well worthy of the attention of all who are interested in the subjects it makes a specialty of discussing.

CRUELTY AT SEA.

A Shocking Story—Investigation by the New York Commissioners.

In the Park Hospital in this city lies a scarred and mangled wreck of a man named John Smith, formerly a seaman on board the Shattemuck, a vessel plying between this port and Bristol, England. The poor fellow is a perfect mass of wounds and bruises received at the hands of the second mate of the vessel. The surgeon in charge states that the injuries are sufficient to kill five ordinary men. One cut on the man's head extends from the right temple to a point back of the ear. The skin was cut off with a blow of a cutlass and the bone laid bare, the skull being indented by the force of the blow so that trepanning was necessary. He was felled to the deck by the force of this blow. While in this position he held up his hand to avert further blows, when he received several cuts on right hand and arm, the hand being nearly severed at the wrist. Afterwards he received more severe wounds in the face. When we tell our readers that the wounds are suppurating and exuding a mass of putrescent matter, some idea can be gained of the fearful extent of the man's injuries. The wounds are nine in number. We give the substance of the victim's version of his ill-treatment, which he made under oath to United States Commissioner Betts:—

My name is John Smith; on the 9th of December last I shipped on board the brig Shattemuck, at New York, for Bristol, England, as a common sailor; on the morning of the said day, while off Bedloe's Island, the second mate, whose name I have since been told is John Weight, was engaged in arranging the anchor watch; anxious to learn when it would be my time to take a watch, I asked the second mate when I would have to go on; he replied "You will find out," or words to that effect; I told him that was no way to answer a civil question, when he drew his hand and slapped me across the mouth, and ordered me forward; accordingly, I went forward, during the day I talked freely with the other sailors about the assault; they promised to see me righted when we arrived in port; the second mate must have heard of our conversation; in the evening he came to me, and he and I had some words together; I told him I would make him answer for his assault when we reached port; he then drew his cutlass and inflicted the wounds from which I now suffer; the sailors told me that I was insensible for a long time; some of the men on the vessel took my part.

A sailor named William Bishop, who witnessed the assault, appeared before Judge Dowling to-day, and made an affidavit substantiating the above statement. John Weight, the second mate, is now confined in Ludlow Street Jail. Bishop has been sent to the House of Detention as a witness. Commissioner Betts and Judge Dowling are determined to give the matter a full investigation. Cases of cruelty of officers toward sailors on the high seas are becoming very prevalent, and it is high time a stop was put to the crying evil. No doubt the men are sometimes saucy and guilty of provoking conduct toward the officers, but this is no excuse for such severe punishment as that inflicted on John Smith. It is frequently the case that officers who are placed in charge of vessels are devoid of the necessary attributes of humanity and judgment to render them competent for these positions. Owners should be careful in selecting officers to take command of their vessels, as an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.

THE MAD STONE.

A Singular Remedy for Hydrophobia.

A correspondent of the Toledo *Blade* writes:—

I see you doubt the efficacy of the "mad stone," and ask information on the subject. I am fully satisfied by observations that there is such a thing, and that it is efficient in extracting the hydrophobic virus if applied in time. The one I saw was brought from England, and is now in the possession of John Binion, a resident of Franklin county, Illinois. It is of the size of a pigeon's egg, quadrilateral in form, of a greyish color, and of a porous nature. The singularity, however, exists in its application.

The rabid virus can only be extracted by direct application of the stone to the wound inflicted in communicating the poison. In a person supposed to be the subject of rabies, the stone, if applied prior to the convulsions of hydrophobia, has the singular property of adhering to the wound until a certain quantity of the virus is absorbed, when it drops off. It must then be boiled for a short time in sweet milk, by which its pores are freed and it is again applied. This process is continued so long as it will adhere, which it will do as long as there is rabid virus to absorb, and it will in no case adhere to a wound devoid of this special poison. Of its *modus operandi* we are ignorant, but suppose it acts by absorbing the poison. Upon what principle this neutralizing or destroying of the poison depends we cannot explain, but that it does possess this power can be substantiated by the evidence of numbers.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JANUARY 1, 1871,

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,

DUE FIRST OF JANUARY,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
12 19 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED.

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

530 530

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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THE NEW EMPIRE.

The New German Bund and its Constitution.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following analysis of the Constitution of the new German Empire:—The Constitution of the North German Confederacy, as well as that of the German Confederacy by which it is about to be superseded, claims military and naval affairs, as well criminal and commercial law, tariff, excise, and some minor subjects as the domain of the Central Government and Parliament. To these the remodelled Constitution adds legislation on the right of forming private societies and on the liberty of the press—an extension which is sure to be further increased, as, indeed, the limits of this jurisdiction have never been very anxiously observed by the Federal bodies politic. The Government of the Confederacy is carried on by a Federal Council, formed by the representatives of the various sovereigns. In voting upon the measures proposed by any of them, each representative is accorded a number of votes, supposed to be proportionate to the size and importance of the State he sits for. While Hamburg, for instance, has one vote, Brunswick has two, Saxony four, and Prussia seventeen. In the Federal Council, as it existed up to the present war, there were 43 votes altogether, of which Prussia herself, possessing nearly half, could always count upon so many more as made her practically paramount in the assembly. In the new Council, as it will be after the entry of the Southern States, though the number of votes is increased by fifteen, Prussia retains only her former number, and accordingly has her influence proportionately weakened. Bavaria possessing six votes, Wurtemberg four, Saxony four, and Hesse three, will together have as many votes as the presiding power of the Confederacy, and by a coalition be always able to neutralize their principal colleague. If this arrangement seems to bear an ominous resemblance to the old Bund, in which the various German States so effectually neutralized each other all that long time from 1815 to 1866, it ought to be remembered that Prussia at present is the only real power in the Confederacy, while formerly there were two—Prussia and Austria—each equally strong and equally likely to draw a number of minor States after it. Without an hereditary rival to combat her every action, Prussia's ascendancy will be very great in an assembly of minor States, even though the influence constitutionally assigned her may be comparatively small.

To secure, however, the main points of unity against even the possibility of a change in the wrong direction, Prussia retains the right she already possesses of vetoing any modification of the military and naval arrangements, and, which is a remarkable progress, acquires the same right with regard to the tariff and excise. This renders her mistress of the Federal finances, and, together with her command over the army, is sure to weld the various States together into a solid whole. By way of counter-concession to the Southern States, she has voluntarily divested herself of her present privilege of declaring war in the name of the Confederacy without the sanction of the Federal Council. Except in case of attack by a foreign foe, when she may act without consulting her allies, declarations of war in future will proceed not from Prussia, but from the Council that represents the Deutscher Bund. Two more important concessions have to be recorded. Three-fourths of the voters of the Federal Council, instead of two-thirds, as hitherto, will be required for any alteration in the Constitution—a provision which, as every coming change is sure to strengthen unity at the expense of the local Governments, is clearly in favor of the minor dynasties. Again, in each of the special committees of the Federal Council, which have to prepare the laws and superintend the different branches of the administration, four minor States, instead of two, as formerly, will be represented in addition to Prussia. Other points are of minor importance. Baden, Bavaria, and most probably, also, Wurtemberg, as they retain the legislation on the beer and spirit excise—a matter of the greatest moment to the Southern exchequers, which rely principally upon the creature wants of the subject—will not vote on these points in the Federal Council. A privileged position has been accorded to Bavaria in military matters, which leaves her the exclusive organization and direction of her own army in time of peace; Wertemburg, it seems, secures the less considerable exception made in favor of Saxony some time ago, and conforming to the Federal laws in all that concerns organization, retains the direction of her troops in time of peace; but the opposite policy is followed by Baden, who, not satisfied with the diminution of her military sovereignty decreed by the Federal charter, has concluded a special treaty with this Government, in which she renounces even the financial portion of her military business, as well as the right to appoint officers, and some other points of secondary importance constitutionally left to the local governments. The Baden army simply becomes embodied with the Prussian, as have so many of the other Federal States. By the way, these different gradations in the way in which they give up their armies to be commanded and employed by Prussia curiously reflects the degree of importance belonging to each minor sovereign. Proud Bavaria only consents to keep a certain number of troops and place them at Prussia's disposal in war; Saxony and Wurtemberg go a step further, and, while promising succor in war, accept the Prussian organization; Hesse, Brunswick, and a few other States, adhering to the letter of the Federal laws, claim the privilege of appointing the greater part of their officers, and of provisioning, clothing, equipping, and paying their forces, who in every other respect are Prussians, while most minor States have not thought it worth their while to preserve these scanty rights constitutionally left them, but, ceding to Prussia a proportionate amount of their share in the Zollverein revenue, have entirely handed over their couple of regiments to the Berlin Government. To conclude, Southern Hesse will send 6, Baden 14 members to the Federal Parliament, whose total is thus swelled to 317. The exact number of the Wurtemberg and Bavarian Deputies is still unknown.

—The Congressional doughheads who voted against the resolution to report a bill for the repeal of the odious income tax ought to be sent back to their constituents and committed to the nearest lunatic asylum for wilful idiocy. They've got the one idea in their noddles that the country will go to smash if so much of the general revenue is withdrawn, and it seems a hopeless task to attempt to dislodge it.

—Governor Arny, of New Mexico, has brought very many valuable specimens of the product of that Territory to the East. He gives the following as the Indian census of that region:—Pueblo (civilized) Indians, men, 2592; Pueblo women and children, 5056; total, 7648. Wild Indians of all tribes, 14,349. Of these the males number 4278, and the latter are divided among the tribes as follows:—Utes, three bands, 441; Apaches, seven bands, 1237; Navajoes, one band, 2600.

SOME THINGS THAT MIGHT BE CHANGED.

From the N. Y. World.

Nothing could well be in a more senseless and higgledy-piggledy condition than the calendar of the Federal Government. The terms of the President and members of Congress begin on the 4th of March, but the regular annual sessions open on the first Monday in December. The financial year commences in July, the legislative year in December, and the political year in March. Congress meets at the beginning of December, and after a dawdling, do-nothing session of two or three weeks, it adjourns over till January, when the business of the session really commences. There is at present a law requiring each new Congress to meet and organize on the 4th of March, although the election of members from several States is strung along through the ensuing spring and summer months. This straggling confusion has not heretofore worked any great practical inconvenience; but it is of late years becoming important, and the time approaches when it ought to be rectified.

The meeting of Congress on the first Monday in December, though its business does not really commence until the second week in January, is a practical absurdity which admits of an easy remedy. The only date specified in the Federal Constitution is that given for the annual meeting of Congress; but that is not so fixed as to preclude change. This is the language:—

> "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."

As Congress has authority to fix any other day, it ought to do away with the humbug of beginning the session five weeks in advance of any serious business. For the first half century the assembling of Congress in December was not a preliminary sham. Before the era of railroads, when Washington could be reached only by a slow and tedious journey in stage coaches, the members, once assembled, could not easily flit off on pleasure excursions, and legislative business proceeded in regular train from the opening of the session. But those days are past never to return. With the growth of wealth the customs of our people are becoming more festive, and rapid transit and free passes on the railroads make the temptation irresistible for members to participate in the hilarity of the holidays. In England, Parliament conforms to holiday customs and does not begin its regular annual session until February, the holiday festivities continuing in great English houses through the greater part of January. If our Congress would change by law its annual meeting to the second or third week of the new year, nothing would be lost to the public business, and members could spend the holidays at their homes without the trouble of an idle and profitless journey to Washington.

To such a change there is but one valid objection. The second session of each Congress terminates on the 4th of March; and if it did not commence until the middle of January, there would be only six weeks for the business of the session. But as six or seven weeks are all that are given to business now, the change would make no real difference. We would accompany this change with another, namely, removing the absurdity of beginning the political year on the 4th of March. The political year *ought* to begin with the annual sessions of Congress. Wherever the political year has been arranged with intelligent foresight, regular legislative sessions start with the inauguration of the executive and the commencement of the terms of the members. In the State of New York, the Governor is inducted into office on the 1st of January; the sessions of the Legislature begin at the same date, each new Legislature commencing its business precisely when the terms of the old members expire. The Federal Calendar is an absurd muddle, because intelligence and foresight did not preside over its adoption. The Constitution left it to chance; and chance is the parent of confusion. When the Federal Constitution was formed, it was the wish of its framers that it should go into operation as soon as possible after its ratification by the requisite number of States. But nobody could foresee at what dates the ratifications would be given. The Constitution therefore fixed no date when the new government should be organized. This was left to the discretion of the old Congress of the Confederation. The necessary ratifications were completed about midsummer, 1788, and in September of that year, the old Congress, having received the certificates, took steps for setting the new government in motion at the earliest convenient date. It provided for the choice of Presidential electors in January, their meeting and voting in February, and the organization of the new government on the first Wednesday of March, which happened to be the 4th. The beginning of our political year was thus fixed for the 4th of March, without any other reason than temporary convenience. But having been thus accidentally begun, it cannot be changed without an amendment of the Constitution. The Constitution positively makes the term of the President four, and of members of Congress two years. As they originally began on the 4th of March, they must necessarily terminate at that date. The incongruity ought to be remedied by an amendment of the Constitution fixing the beginning of the political year some time in January, and requiring the regular sessions of Congress to commence at the same time. The only inconvenience that would result would be the shortening of the terms of one set of Congressmen and one President by six or seven weeks. The convenience that would be gained is manifest. Every second session of Congress, instead of being cut short, as now, by the 4th of March, might run on as far into the spring or summer as the necessities of legislation should render expedient. There is at present a law requiring each new Congress to organize on the 4th of March. But it organizes merely to disperse, requiring new members to make long journeys from the Pacific coast and other distant points merely to be sworn in, their heavy travelling expenses being of course paid by the Government. And yet some of the States are not represented at all at that date; their elections of Congressmen having been arranged with reference to the regular annual meeting in December. With the beginning of the political year in January, Congress should pass a law fixing a uniform time for the election of its members; insuring a representation from all the States at the beginning of each session.

We believe the change here indicated must ultimately be made; but probably the time has not yet come for an earnest consideration of the subject.

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12 15thstutf No. 830 ARCH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6 35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 6 55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, December 5, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 35 A. M.
" " Milton	1·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as folows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g&Allent'nWay	7·30	Pottstown accom....	9·15
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train...............	12·30		P. M.
		Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	1·00
	P. M.	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	3·30	Harrisbg& Potts'e Ex	7·00
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg. Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
Read'g& Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45		
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading..........	8·00	From Pottsville.....	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville.........	3·15	From Reading.......	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7 30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and. 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2 30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5 40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1 30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15 8·05, 10, 11·45 p m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8 05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8 10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9 30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.	
Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6 20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.	
Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9 50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 00 Noon.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,193
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. **1870.**

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL.......$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $510,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER,
Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..........$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870..........$600·388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street below Chesnut.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

CARD.—Booksales every afternoon during this week at 3 o'clock. 12 19 5t

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, HANDSOME MIRROR, SATIN AND LACE CURTAINS, AUBUSSON AND WILTON CARPETS, RICH CUT GLASSWARE, FINE FRENCH CHINA, CUT GLASS CHANDELIERS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1935 Spruce street, N. E. corner of Twentieth street, the entire furniture, made to order by Lejambre, and equal to new.

Previous to the sale of furniture, will be sold the modern four-story residence. Lot, 22 feet 9 inches front by 50 feet. Immediate possession.

Catalogues now ready. 12 21 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, CHAMBER, AND OFFICE FURNITURE; several Rosewood Pianos and Melodeon, Large and Small Mantel and Pier Glasses, Brussels and other Carpets, Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, Beds, etc.; Silver-plated Ware and Cutlery; Fine Paris made Fancy Goods; Spring Rocking Horses, 12 Dozen New Sleds, Play Houses, 100 Fine Chromos of New Subjects, Second-hand Furniture, Liquors, etc.

On Friday Morning,

December 23, at 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, beds, mattresses, china, glassware, etc.

PARIS MADE FANCY GOODS.

Also, a large assortment of Parian and Bisque Figures, Inkstands, etc., lately imported.

FINE LIQUORS AND WINES.

Also, about 40 demijohns of liquors and wines.

TOY THEATRE, SPRING ROCKING HORSES, 12 DOZEN SLEDS, TOYS, ETC.

Also, several spring horses; 12 dozen new sleds; play houses; toys, etc.

ROSEWOOD PIANOS, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Also, 4 rosewood pianos, by Raven & Bacon and others, and rosewood melodeon.

100 FRENCH AND GERMAN CHROMOS.

Also, 100 chromos, with walnut frames, mostly new subjects. 12 21 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

CLOSING FALL SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

December 23, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 17 5t

CLOSING FALL SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

December 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 21 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—No. 704 Chesnut street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

FOURTEENTH TRADE SALE OF 1000 LOTS OF FURS AND ROBES.

On Friday Morning,

December 23, at 10 o'clock. 12 17 5t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.

Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.

Carriages taken on Storage.

Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.

Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.

Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. BOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES.
Full assortment of every variety of
RAISINS,
CITRON,
CURRANTS,
ORANGES,
GRAPES,
NUTS.
PRESERVES.
CANNED GOODS,
WINES, CORDIALS, CHAMPAGNES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CHEESE, CIGARS, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 225 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SENATORIAL.

The Meeting of the Return Judges of the First Senatorial District.

As anticipated, there was a large crowd congregated in the vicinity of O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard streets, this morning, to learn the result of the deliberations of the return judges of the several wards in the First Senatorial district. Chief of Police Mulholland was on the ground with one hundred policemen, and the doors were so well guarded that none but judges and reporters of the press were admitted within its portals. The hall was cold as a barn, no fire having as yet been built in the heater beneath it this winter.

In addition to the absence of this most important adjunct, in the weather, there were no accommod[illegible] tions for either judges or reporters, the furni[illegible] the room comprising a long dusty desk, [illegible] of evidently been the support of the [illegible] which has ciating at the dances which take [illegible] musicians offi- number of settees, many of w[illegible] piece in it, and a for supports. The repo[illegible] which are the worse off fingers benumbed with [illegible] stood around with ing of the judges [illegible] the cold, awaiting the com- wards. The for[illegible] the Seventh and Twenty-sixth he had not [illegible] finally appeared, but announced ing hi[illegible] returns. His condition not warrant- m[illegible] appearance again on the street, a special [illegible]senger was sent for these documents. Finally all and everything was announced as present. As each return judge appeared in the room, Chief Mulholland served each with the following document:—

In the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia:—

In the matter of the petition of Henry E. Tatham, *et al.* for a rule for an alternative mandamus, returnable December 22, 1870, at 11 A. M.

Be it remembered that on the 22d day of December, 1870, on motion of L. C. Cassidy and T. J. Barger, Esqs.

The Court granted a rule for an alternative mandamus, to proceed to count the votes which appear in the certificates of election in the Second, Third, and Fourth wards, of the city of Philadelphia, and to receive the said certificates, and add the votes therein to the general return of election for Senator in the First Senatorial district of Pennsylvania.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Philadelphia, the 22d day of December, 1870. R. DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

On motion of Penn Righter, Mr. Henry Everly took the chair, and Messrs. William Calhoun and James Gheegan acted as secretaries, and William S. Douglas acted as door-keeper.

The following are the names of the judges in the district:—

Henry Everly, First ward; John F. Mauley, Second ward; Henry R. Roken, Third ward; James J. Monaghan, Fourth ward; Isaac J. Jeffreys, Seventh ward; Penn Righter, Eighth ward; and Daniel Jamieson, Twenty-sixth ward.

Alderman Patchel being sent for, appeared and administered the oath of office to the officers of the convention.

The certificates of the judges were then received, after which the returns of the election were received. They were as follows:—

Wards.	Lyndall, R.	Dechert, D.
First	2,123	1,538
Second	2,036	3,120
Third	1,056	2,077
Fourth	942	2,770
Seventh	2,449	1,514
Eighth	1,421	1,190
Twenty-sixth	2,859	1,978
	12,886	14,187
		12,886
Majority for Dechert		1,301

The certificate was then made out in the name of Colonel Dechert, and the meeting adjourned.

Jesse Johnson, Esq., was present during the meeting, with the following additional document from the Court of Common Pleas, should the necessity exist for its service:—

Therefore we command you, the said Henry Everly, John F. Manley, Henry Roken, James J. Monaghan, Isaac J. Jefferies, Penn Righter, and Daniel Jamieson, to receive the certificates of the election in the said Second, Third, and Fourth wards, provided the said certificates are not so defective on their face as to prevent the same from being understood and computed in adding together the number of votes, and thereupon to add or cause to be added to the general return of the election of Senator in and for the said First district the number of votes which shall appear by said certificates to have been given in said wards to Robert P. Dechert and Joseph R. Lyndall for the office of Senator; or show cause why you should not, in answer to the said petition, at the new Court-room, Sixth street, below Chesnut street, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Witness the Hon. Joseph Allison, LL. D., President of our said Court of Common Pleas, this 22d day of December A. D. 1870.

GEORGE T. DEISS, Deputy Prothonotary.

The petitioners for the above mandamus were Henry B. Tathem, V. B. Finn, William Overfield, J. Rinaldo Sank, Peter Logan, Thomas J. Miles, James H. Carr, John Hulme, George File, L. P. Ashmead, and James J. Breen.

JOTTINGS.—Avoid adulterated candy.

—Skating on the ponds this morning.

—What has become of our skating-park proprietors?

—The churches are being handsomely decorated for Christmas.

—The Police and Fire-Alarm Telegraph is to be extended to Chesnut Hill.

—The Mayor has not yet taken action on the Paid Fire Department bill.

—The Philadelphia Alumni of Princeton College give their third annual dinner this evening.

—An important subject: A revision of the course of study in our public schools.

—A rich dinner is in store for the inmates of the Germantown Poor-house on Christmas Day.

—Lieutenant Killacky, of the Fourth district, carries an infant howitzer.

—The reporters' banquet at the American Hotel promises to be something especially *recherche*.

—The fire-plugs should be attended to by the Highway Department. The weather may affect them.

—It is estimated that over one-half of the present police force were distributed throughout the First Senatorial district on Tuesday, some in uniform, but the majority in citizen's clothes.

—The Workingmen's Anti-Coolie League of this city is making an effort to secure the passage of a law placing an effectual embargo upon the carrying of Chinamen to this country in the character of contract laborers.

THE DROP GAME.—Yesterday afternoon a colored man, named Joseph Young, dropped a Confederate $20 bill at Eleventh and Market streets. As a colored woman passed he picked up the note, and, addressing her, inquired if she had lost the money. She answered that she had not, whereupon Young said, "It is a five-dollar greenback, and it must belong to the lady who has just passed down the street." The colored woman could not read, but she looked at the bill. Young again spoke up, saying that if she gave him a dollar she might take possession of the note and claim a reward when the owner came back. The dollar was paid and Young left. The woman subsequently ascertained that the bill was bogus. She notified the police and the colored man was soon after arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones and was committed.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, as the Harrisburg Accommodation train, which left the State capital at 4 P. M., was approaching Morgan's Corner, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, it came in collision with a freight train, which at the time was backing up on the track the passenger train was on. The locomotive was badly damaged, two freight cars were burned up, and one man had his leg broken. The accident, it is said, was the result of carelessness. There were three cars loaded with petroleum in the freight train, which fortunately were gotten out of the way quickly, otherwise the loss of property and life might have been fearful.

MASONIC ELECTION.—The annual election of officers for Phœnix Lodge, No. 130, A. Y. M., took place last night, and the following gentlemen were elected:—

W. M.—George Lescure.
S. W.—J. E. Schenk.
J. W.—Horace A. Reeves.
Treasurer—J. M. Reilly.
Secretary—E. P. Lescure.

The grand banquet of this lodge takes place at the Continental this evening.

INSENSIBLE.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown woman, aged 25 years, was found lying in the Second and Third Streets Railway Depot in an insensible condition. She had a boy aged 3 years and a basket of groceries with her. She was removed to a house in the neighborhood, where she soon after revived.

OWNER WANTED.—Last night the Delaware Harbor police took possession of a pair of horses attached to a black covered wagon containing four and a half barrels of ale. The team was found at Willow street wharf, and was without an attendant. The team awaits an owner at the Red Lion Hotel.

BROKE HER NECK.—This morning the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest at No. 35 Deal street, Frankford, upon the body of Mary Lee, aged forty-eight years, who fell down a flight of stairs at her residence and broke her neck.

FALSE ALARM.—Some miscreant pulled box No. 7, Eighth and Washington avenue, about 1 o'clock this morning, and created a false alarm of fire.

OFFICE OF SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH and MASTER Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared out of the earnings of the road, clear of all taxes. Payable after the 27th instant, at the office of C. T. YERKES, JR. & CO., No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

12 22 3t CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., Sec.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The San Domingo Resolution.

Full Text of the Paper.

Schenck and the English Mission.

His Nomination Confirmed.

The Disaster on the Mississippi.

Increased List of Losses.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Resolution.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The great debate in the Senate yesterday and last night is the theme of general conversation this morning. The President is very jubilant over the passage of the San Domingo resolution.

The resolution will come up in the House after the holidays, and an effort will be made by its friends to put it through under a suspension of the rules. It is not believed, however, that there is more than a bare majority in its favor. In that case it will have to go to the bottom of the bills on the Speaker's table, and await its time.

The Nomination of General Schenck.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee at a meeting to-day considered the nomination of General Schenck, and agreed to report it to the Senate. He will be confirmed before adjournment.

Schenck's Instructions

are being prepared at the State Department. He will be allowed large discretion in regard to the Alabama and fishery questions.

The Georgia Question.

Information received here to-day from Georgia indicates that the election there will result in a victory for the Democrats. This was not unexpected by the better informed among Republicans, though Governor Bullock and Attorney-General Akerman gave strong assurances of success.

Congress and the Holidays.

The Senate will remain in session long enough today to pass some bills which it is necessary should become laws before the 1st of January. The House will do nothing but debate the President's message in Committee of the Whole.

A large number of members have already left for their homes, and nearly all will leave to-night.

General Schenck Confirmed as Minister to England.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain.

Full Text of the San Domingo Resolution.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The following is the full text of the joint resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners in relation to the Republic of Dominica, passed by the Senate this morning:—

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three commissioners and also a secretary, the latter to be versed in the English and Spanish languages, to proceed to the island of San Domingo, and to such other places, if any, as such commissioners may deem necessary, and there inquire into, ascertain, and report the political state and condition of the Republic of Dominica, the probable number of inhabitants, and the desire and disposition of the people of said republic to become annexed and to form part of the people of the United States; the physical, mental, and moral condition of said people, and their general condition as to material wealth and industrial capacity; the resources of the country; its mineral and agricultural products, the products of its waters and forests, the general character of soil, the extent and proportion thereof, capable of cultivation; the climate and health of the country; its bays, harbors, and rivers; its general meteorological character and existence and frequency of remarkable meteorological phenomenæ; the debt of the Government, and its obligations, whether funded and ascertained and admitted or unadjusted and under discussion; treaties and engagements with other powers; extent of boundaries and territory; what proportion is covered by foreign claimants, or by grants or concessions, and generally what concessions or franchises have been granted, with names of respective grantees; the terms and conditions on which the Dominican Government may desire to be annexed to and become part of the United States as one of the territories thereof; such other information with respect to said Government or its territories as to the said commissioners shall seem desirable or important with reference to future incorporation of said Dominican Republic into the United States as one of its territories.

Section 2. And be it further resolved, that said commissioners shall, as soon as conveniently may be, report to the President of the United States, who shall lay their report before Congress.

Section 3. And be it further resolved, That said commissioners shall serve without compensation, except payment of expenses and compensation of the Secretary shall be determined by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Further Particulars of the Mississippi Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—Specials from Vicksburg say nine cabin and thirty deck passengers were lost on the steamer Nick Wall. Captain Poe released his wife from the cabin, which was full of water, by cutting a hole through the roof directly over her. She received a gash on the head by the axe used by her husband, and was brought out insensible, but was restored.

The body of Colonel C. W. Taylor, of the firm of Taylor & Graham, of Jefferson, Texas, was recovered and buried at Maryland Landing. No other names of the lost are ascertained.

Fred. Estermyer was killed last night from a blow received under the left ear. Norah Gibbons, a notorious woman, was arrested on suspicion.

John Ecks was buried under an embankment at a quarry at Martin Lorens' yesterday, and killed.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Continued from the First Page.

At a few minutes past 12 the Senate went into executive session, the only business transacted being the reception of credentials of D. P. Jewett, appointed by the Governor of Missouri to fill temporarily the vacancy caused by Mr. Drake's resignation. The credentials were presented by Mr. Schurz, and upon being read Mr. Jewett was qualified and took his seat.

At 1 o'clock the open session of the Senate was resumed, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Lewis, took up the House bill relieving the political disabilities of certain citizens of Virginia.

Mr. Trumbull moved as an amendment the Amnesty bill reported last session from the Select Committee on Disabilities in the Senate. In advocacy of it he took decided ground against any further special legislation for relieving individuals as such, and in favor of a general bill. The partisan character of the relief under the present system was to him very objectionable. He could not sanction the practice of relieving Republicans, so that they might enter into public office, and refusing to extend to Democrats as a class equal clemency. With a few exceptions, he would relieve every person in the United States.

After remarks by Mr. Lewis that he had never been influenced by partisan considerations in asking relief for his constituents, and that the bill included as many Democrats as Republicans, Mr. Boreman in denial of the charge that Republicans were unduly favored in this particular, and by Mr. Stewart in favor of general legislation, the bill was laid aside without action, a message from the House was received announcing the decease of the Hon. William Smith, late a representative from Iowa, and after a eulogy by Mr. Harlan, and the adoption of the customary resolution, including a motion to adjournment, the Vice-President declared, in accordance with the regulation for a holiday recess, the Senate adjourned at 1:30 till Wednesday, January 4.

House of Representatives.

The House met as in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Stevenson in the chair, for general debate on the President's annual message.

The bill regulating the rates of duty on sugar, which passed the Senate yesterday, was signed by the Speaker and sent to the President for his approval and signature.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, addressed the House in eulogy of the people of the South, and advocating the principle of universal amnesty.

Mr. Porter, of Virginia, ma[illegible] amnesty. He thought that th[illegible] an argument against better statesmanship in [illegible] Republicans would show loyal men in the South th[illegible] taking care of and protecting of amnesty those who t[illegible] in covering with the mantle They should take car[illegible] ed to break up the Government. enemies afterwards [illegible] of their friends first and of their

There were 120[illegible] cluded from th[illegible] colored men in Virginia who were ex- the lives of [illegible] jury box, and the consequence was that the city of [illegible] loyal men were not safe in the main street in not shot [illegible] Richmond. It was true that loyal men were passe[illegible] down, but it was equally true that if a loyal man vile[illegible] a group of Rebels on a street corner, and heard [illegible] epithets applied to him, he knew that if he resented [illegible] one of two things would occur—either he would be killed and his slayer would go unwhipped of justice, or if he, in self-defense, took the life of one of them he would be tried, convicted of murder, and executed.

He admitted that now and again where Republican Sheriffs were in office a few colored men were summoned as jurors, but the general rule was to exclude them, and he would not extend amnesty there until this inequality ceased to exist. To be an active and working Republican in Virginia made a man an outlaw and an outcast. He might be as pure as an angel, but he would not be above black-hearted and foul slander. To prove that it was only necessary to refer to the daily Conservative newspaper of Richmond and other parts of Virginia.

Mr. Bird addressed the House in favor of amnesty.

Mr. Booker spoke in favor of universal amnesty. Replying to his colleague, Mr. Porter, he said that the Constitution of Virginia was perfectly silent as to the color of jurors. All who were entitled to vote and hold office, and none other, were qualified to act as jurors.

Mr. Porter explained that although that were so, colored men were practically excluded from juries because the law required that Grand Jurors and jurors in criminal cases should be freeholders.

Mr. Booker argued that no injustice was done to the colored people in Virginia, either in the administration of laws or in regard to common school education. There was no State in the Union in which justice was more impartially administered than it was in Virginia.

Mr. Barry spoke in favor of universal amnesty.

At the close of his remarks the House, at 2½ o'clock, adjourned till the 4th of January.

FROM NEW YORK.

Proposals for Bonds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—There were nineteen proposals for bonds to-day, amounting to $8,091,900 at $106·40 to $107·49. The awards will be a million at $106·40@1 06·51.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Cotton quiet but strong; uplands, 15⅛c.; Orleans 16c.; sales 1500 bales. Flour quiet but firm; sales 9500 barrels; State at $5·20@6·50; Ohio at $ ·90@6·40; Western at $5·20@6·75. Wheat quiet but firm; sales 30,000 bushels new spring at $1·38@1·39; red Western at $1·44@1·45; white Michigan at $1·52. Corn firm and stock scarce; sales 28,000 bushels new mixed Western at 73@75c. Oats steady; sales 21,000 bushels Ohio at 59@61c. Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard heavy; steam, 11¾@12¼c; kettle, 12½c. Whisky quiet at 94½@95c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 15½c.; low middling, 14½. Flour firm and active; sales mostly at outside figures; Howard Street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $6·75@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5@7; do. extra, $6·25@7·50; do. family, $7·75@10; Western superfine, $4·75@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@6·37½; do. family, $6·50@7·25. Wheat dull, and for common and choice firm, with a fair demand; choice white, $1·70@1·85; fair to prime, $1·40@1·60; prime to choice red, $1·65@1·80; fair to good, $1·25@1·60; common, $1·23@1·30; Ohio and Indiana, $1·37@1·40. Corn—Receipts light; white, 79@75c.; yellow, 72@73c. Oats active and higher at 51@54c. Provisions dull and nominal; we quote for jobbing Pork at $20; bacon, clear rib at 12@12½c.; shoulders at 11c.; hams at 16@18c. Lard at 12½@13c. Whisky quiet at 93½@94c.

Sumner and General Babcock.

Since the defeat of the St. Domingo treaty the relations between Mr. Sumner and the President have grown more unfriendly every day. Certain of the President's friends in the Senate carried to him all that Mr. Sumner said about him, while Mr. Sumner's friends were not slow to perform a similar office for him. General Babcock, who was greatly incensed at the language of Mr. Sumner, is reported to have spoken of the Senator in terms more forcible than elegant. Whether he simply uttered his own sentiments or reflected those of the President is not known.

According to a newspaper statement which Mr. Sumner had read in the Senate it would appear that the President was as hostile to Mr. Sumner as Babcock was. A gentleman with whom General Babcock talked since the opening of the present session, represents him as saying that if Sumner was not a Senator and he (Babcock) an officer of the army, he would have pulled the Senator's nose; and, further, that he would do it as it was if Sumner was not a "d—d coward." It appears that this reached the ears of the Senator, who regards Gen. Babcock as beneath his notice.—*N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondence.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Political Injunction.

Nisi Prius—Chief Justice Thompson.

Last night at Chambers the Chief Justice was applied to for an injuction upon complaint of Rinaldo J. Sank and others to restrain the Board of Return Judges that met to-day from excluding the Fourth ward from their count. The injunction was granted, and it is said that it was served upon some of the parties at 3 o'clock this morning.

The Sullivan Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Paxson and Ludlow.

In the case of James Clegget, charged with the murder of Policeman Dennis Sullivan, the evidence being closed on both sides, counsel are to-day making their arguments.

A Blind Man's Troubles.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

In this Court to-day a blind man named John Doyle is prosecuting a German tavern-keeper named Schlagler upon the charge of stealing $40 from him. He said he boarded with Schlagler, and placed the money in his hands for safe-keeping, and never received it back. Schlagler says the blind man got on a spree one day and spent all his money. The case is yet on trial.

CHRISTMAS SCHOOL EXERCISES.—The Christmas exercises of the Jefferson Girls' Grammar School, in the Sixteenth ward, Fifth street, above Poplar, were held this morning in the school building. The exercises were conducted almost entirely by the scholars themselves, and consisted of addresses, recitations, vocal and instrumental solos, choruses by the school, and the like. They were very interesting.

ACCIDENT.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Shorter, a boss builder, residing in Eighth street, above Wharton, was thrown from a wagon at Eighth and Wharton streets, and was seriously hurt. The accident was occasioned by his horse taking fright and running off. Mr. Shorter was injured about the head and body. He was removed to his home.

DEATH OF A MERCHANT.—Samuel Morris Waln, a well-known merchant and citizen, died this morning after a lingering illness at his residence in this city. He was aged sixty-three. He held many prominent public positions, one of which was the Presidency of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK P. M.

DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR

AT THE

Great Kid Glove Emporium.

PRICES ARE LOW.
SALES IMMENSE.
POPULARITY INCREASING.
ASSORTMENT STILL GOOD
THE GREAT RUSH UNABATED.

CALL EARLY IN THE DAY TO GET TO THE COUNTER.

HANDKERCHIEFS IN FANCY BOXES, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES.
LARGEST STOCK OF GLOVES IN THE CITY.
PORTEMONNAIES, WALLETS, 10c. to $4.
SASH RIBBONS, BOW RIBBONS, SCARFS.

KID GLOVES.

JOSEPH KID GLOVES, 95c.
LA BELLE KID GLOVES, $1·25.
BEST $1·25 KID GLOVES IN AMERICA.
JOUVIN KID GLOVES, $1·45.
BARTLEY KID GLOVES, $1·65.
BAJOU KID GLOVES, $1·85.
CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES, $1.
LADIES' 2-BUTTON KID GLOVES, $1·60 to $2.
LADIES' 3-BUTTON KID GLOVES, $1·75 to $2.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, $1·50, $1·76, $2 to $2·25.

LINED GLOVES FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLOVES.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

NO. 23 N. EIGHTH STREET,

12 20tuthstf PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Austria's Preparations for War.

The Prussian Occupation.

Quiet Along the Lines.

Officers Furloughed for the Holidays

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

All Quiet Along the Line.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Despatches from Versailles state there is no indication of a decisive engagement in France until after the holidays. A large number of Prussian officers are returning home on furloughs. Skirmishing continues faintly, but there have been more casualties from foraging than from bullets.

Austria's Warlike Preparations.

Despatches from Vienna state that the Turkish fleet is under immediate orders for service, and extensive warlike preparations are made at Kertch. The Austrian official organ says the Emperor declares Russia's repudiation of treaty obligations unlawful, and requires guarantees against future modifications.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations Confirmed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations:—

Postmasters—John F. Smith at Albany, New York; E. J. Sullivan at Harrisonburg, Virginia; William M. Hostetter at New Lisbon, Ohio; Jacob Corlies at Redbank, New Jersey; Volney O'Bryan at Atlantic, Iowa; W. Carswell at Herkimer, New York; J. Ball at Stapleton, New Jersey; A. Vandenburg at Greensboro, North Carolina; A. M. Osborne at Rahway, New Jersey; William M. Corbett at Laramie, Wyoming; J. Brazer at Santa Cruz, California.

Consuls—William L. Long at Cassava; Jasper Smith at Funchal; C. S. Mattoon at Honolulu; Benj. F. Farnham, at Bombay; William H. Vesey, at Nice; William T. Wright at Santos, Brazil.

Miscellaneous—J. S. Adams, Collector of Customs at St. John's, Fla.; John Parmerter, Collector at Champlain, N. Y.; J. W. Keller, Surveyor of the Customs at Albany, Southern district of Mississippi; David H. Mason, United States Attorney for Massachusetts; A. H. Saunders Register at Helena, Montana; J. Jenkins, Receiver Republican district, Kansas; Oscar Ross, Receiver Taylor's Falls, Minn.; Charles R. Costar, Collector of Internal Revenue Sixth district of New York; John A. Minnis, United States Attorney for the Northern district of Alabama.

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500 Leh gold L...	86	800 sh Read R.ls.&1	49¾
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PRUSSIA AND ITALY.

Sharp Letter Addressed by Bismarck to the Italian Minister of Affairs.

According to the *International* Count Bismarck has forwarded the following to the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs:—

Monsieur le Comte:—His Majesty, our beloved master, wishes to make known to King Victor Emanuel's Government his intentions relating to the change which has taken place in the friendly and intimate intercourse which has existed so long between the the Courts. It is not without surprise that his Majesty sees your entire disregard of those laws which, among all civilized nation, haves always prevented subjects from procuring weapons and arming themselves against another nation being "actually at peace with them. Such an unheard-of line of conduct would lead us to think that the Government of Florence intends departing from the neutrality which they had promised us to keep before we engaged in the present war; and, in fact, if it be considered that after making the most flattering promises to us, you have given refuge and granted subsidies to a prince of the belligerent house, and that you continue to afford him your diplomatic support in all his efforts with the various European Cabinets to render our position more difficult, this is certainly not a conduct which can inspire us with confidence in the future attitude of the Cabinet of Florence. Prussia has kept loyally the promise made in 1866, and it is through her help alone that King Victor Emanuel was able to extend the frontiers of his realm. Very active agents are working in the Iberic Peninsula to gather supporters for the candidature of Prince Amadeus, of Savoy. His Majesty cannot be indifferent to the consent given by the Florence Cabinet to this candidature, for if in other times a Prussian influence in Spain could cause any fears for the European balance of power, the same peril might exist also with the Italian influence, especially as that influence is already established both in Portugal and in France, where the King of Italy has family connections. Please call, Monsieur le Comte, the attention of Victor Emanuel's Government to the present document and leave a copy of it with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

BISMARCK.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WRITING-DESKS, INKSTANDS,
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES,
GOLD PENS, PEN HOLDERS,
BOXES OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
VISITING CARDS, PLAYING CARDS,
etc., etc., etc., at very low prices.

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Choice White Almeria Grapes,

In one-eighth kegs—own importation.

CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,

PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.

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A large assortment of

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Wholesale and Retail, at the very Lowest Prices.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

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ALL BOOKS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

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A New Book by the Author of the "SCHONBERG-COTTA FAMILY,"

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A Story of the First Century.

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Invite examination of their EXTRA FINE STOCK of

Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons.
Citron, Orange Peel, Lemon Peel.
Currants, Lady Apples.
Glace Apricots, Cherries,
Glace Figs, Pears.
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Prunes, English Walnuts. [11 10 thstu2mrp
Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, etc. etc. etc.

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CHOICE ALMERIA GRAPES

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NEW LAYER RAISINS, in boxes, half boxes, and quarters.
NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS.
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NEW SEEDLESS RAISINS AND CURRANTS, CITRON, AND LEMON-PEEL.
NEW YORK STATE CLARIFIED SWEET CIDER, Very Superior, for Mince Meat.
CHOICE BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE.
FINE OLD BRANDIES.
FINE OLD SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES.
Superior Sherry Wine for Cooking Purposes.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

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TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until FRIDAY, January 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house, on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. ESLLER, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance, approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,

12 22th3t Secretary.

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THE

Central Railroad

OF IOWA

Is now nearly completed through the richest and most thickly settled portion of the State.

THE REMAINING MILLION OF ITS FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are offered at the very low rate of 90 and accrued interest.

The Bonds are issued at the rate of only $16,000 to the mile (only one-half that of some other roads), and parties who desire any portion of the small balance of this loan upon a nearly finished road are invited to make immediate application, either to the Treasurer of the Company or its advertised agents, who will furnish pamphlets and full information.

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W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer,

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ART GALLERY AND LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS,

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French and German Carved Goods. Imported and American Pictures innumerable. [12 13 12trp

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-and-a-half-story brick Dwelling, No. 805 Marshall street, above Brown street. On Tuesday, December 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Marshall street, north of Brown street, No. 805; containing in front on Marshall street 18 feet, and extending in depth 81 feet 1½ inches. The house has recently been put in good repair; has gas, portable heater, gas oven, etc. The adjoining property has the right of way of an alley over which this property is built. Subject to an irredeemable ground rent (coin) of $90 a year. Immediate possession. Keys next door, south.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF Joshua Maloney, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Large and valuable Clay Lot, about 10 acre, Clarke's Lane, Twenty-sixth ward. On Tuesday, December 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground situate on the south side of Clarke's lane, adjoining the brick yard of Messrs. J. & T. Gillespie, containing 9 acres, 2 roods, 31 89-100 perches, having a front on Clarke's lane of 301 feet 1 inch.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Well-secured Ground Rent, $96 a year. On Tuesday, December 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground rent of $96 a year, issuing out of all that lot of ground situate on the east side of Martin street, 161 feet south of Fitzwater street, Twenty-sixth ward; containing in front on Martin street 16 feet 6 inches (including on the south line half of a three-feet wide alley), and in depth 78 feet. It is secured by a three-story brick dwelling.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2104 Ellsworth street. On Tuesday, December 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Ellsworth street, 32 feet west of Twenty-first street, No. 2104; the lot containing in front on Ellsworth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 65 feet to a back street. Subject to a mortgage of $1433·33.

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GRINDSTONE HACKERS FOR TRUING stones save the stone. No dust! No delay! Iron boxes for stones. GEORGE C. HOWARD,
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